CATTO'S
WHISKY.
Now for sale at all
LEADING BARS, HOTELS
AND AT
All Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,940—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*ORIENTAL	5264	E. Spicer	15th Aug.
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman.	22nd "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
*ORIENTAL	5264	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7908	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	5264	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7358	C. H. S Tocque,	17th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	F. B. Gordon	31st "

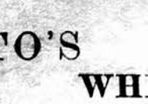
The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th July, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.
PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVERREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	6,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

THURSDAY.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.
S.S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT" 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 21st Aug., 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Hume.
PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND		6,046	23rd Aug. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain J. NAGAO, 3,233 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 14th inst.
For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nayeri Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 11th August, 1903.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 14th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "HUZARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.
S.S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.
S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 25th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.
S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR AUSTRALIA (without transhipment.)
S.S. "UMTA," 5,400 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 13th Aug., for Rangoon, Java, Freemantle and Melbourne.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.
S.S. "SIRSA," 2,600 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 11th August.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th August, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.
ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 520
Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.
Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	1st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	22nd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
BOHEMIA	Hunt	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Grahams, Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.
FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE containing Valuable Information for Travellers sent on Application.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

A CATECHISM

ON the Piano worthy of being incorporated in every Book of Instructions for the Pianoforte.

Q. Which Firm of Stuttgart Piano Manufacturers is best known in India ?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q Which is the Oldest Established Firm of Piano Manufacturers in Stuttgart bearing such a name ?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name is the Original or Foundation Firm ?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. Which Firm of this name has been exporting Pianos to India for the last 50 years ?
A. Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart.
Q. How old is the Original Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne ?
A. Over One Hundred and Twenty years and must not be confounded with a Firm of recent date bearing a name similar to the Foundation or Original Firm.
Q. Has the Firm of Schiedmayer and Soehne been awarded any Exhibition Awards ?
A. Yes. First Prize Medals at the World's Greatest International Exhibitions, and the Highest Award over All Exhibitors, a Gold Medal at the London Inventions Exhibition.
Q. Why have Pianos by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, a peculiar interest for Piano Players ?
A. For some reason which it is impossible to explain, the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos have attracted the taste of the Piano Playing and Piano Purchasing Public. It may be the Price ; it may be the Style ; it may be for Sterling Qualities, or perhaps for the Combination.
Q. What have Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos to recommend them for the Climate of India ?
A. An Uninterrupted Record of 50 years' experience of the climate and how Pianos should be built for India have secured for Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos the Premier position as Pianos best suited for India, while the Musical Qualities of Tone, Touch, Power and Capability of standing well in Tune are appreciated in Thousands of Homes in India at the present day.
Q. Who are the Sole Agents for the sale of these Pianos ?
A. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the
FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—
"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.
TRADE S. & CO. MARK

		Rs	a.
30 lbs.	Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	0
3 1-lb. tins	Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins	do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)
WEDDING CAKE STANDS : Designs submitted and made to order.
WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.
WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).
WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.
CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.
HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.
J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
THE PREMIUMS
Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.
ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 5	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 13	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.
TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS
Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2,834..	Glogner....	20th August.
S. S. BUNDESRATH	2,035..	Ahrens	2nd Sept.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432...	Winicker ...	15th Sept.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Mellow Street, Bombay, 6th August, 1903.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th August, 1903.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 25th August, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1903.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th August to 12th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1903.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 25th August, at 4-10 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1903.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th August to 12th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1903.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 25th August, at 4-20 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1903.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th August to 12th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1903.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS, COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 25th August, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1903.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th August to 12th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1903.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 25th August, at 4-10 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1903.

2nd.—To elect a Director for the ensuing year in place of the one who retires, but who is eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th August to 12th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1903.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 25th August, at 4-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1903.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th August to 12th September, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1903.

NOTICE.

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 28TH AUGUST, 1903,

AT THE EXCHANGE COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,

if not previously disposed of by private contract,

As a first class going concern, all those

COTTON MILL PREMISES

AT

SERAMPORE,

IN THE

DISTRICT OF HOOGHLY,

KNOWN AS

THE

SERAMPORE COTTON MILLS.

The Mill Premises have a frontage on and access to the River Hooghly, and contain spacious godown accommodation, also ample room for extension if required,

The Mill Contains

26,436 RING SPINDLES.

2,992 MULE SPINDLES.

AND

200 LOOMS,

with full Preparatory Machinery of the most Modern Design, and is fully

EQUIPPED IN ALL RESPECTS.

Further Particulars can be obtained on application to

Messrs. SANDERSON & CO., Solicitors,
30-2, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta,
or to the AUCTIONEERS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "AUSTRALIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th August, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 13, Victoria Dock. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 4th August, 1903.

NOTICE

RE: THE FIRMS OF MESSRS. HEPTOOLA SHAIKH ADAM & CO., AND ABDOOL HOOSEIN HEPTOOLA & CO.

REFERRING to the notices appearing in the local papers under the Signature of Messrs. Little and Co, Attorneys for Messrs. HEPTOOLA NOORODDIN Notice is hereby given that the said Mr. HEPTOOLA NOORODDIN is not the only partner in the aforesaid Firms and that he is not the only person authorised to sign Cheques and Documents of the partnership. Our Clients, Mr. NOORODDIN SHAIKH ADAM and Mr. SALEBHOY HABIBULLA (as Administrator of the late Mr. Heptoola Salebhoy deceased), are also the partners in the said Firms, and that the respective Share of each of our said Clients is double the Share of the said Mr. HEPTOOLA NOORODDIN. That Mr. Noorodin Shaikh Adam has been introduced into the Firms as a partner in the place of his father, the late Mr. Shaikh Adam Noorodin, deceased, since the death of the said deceased which took place on the 4th March 1901, and that our Client, Mr, Salebhoy Habibulla has been representing and managing the business of the said Firms in the interests of his late uncle Mr. Heptoola Salebhoy deceased as partner of the said Firm ever since the death of he said Heptoola Salebhoy which took place in the year 1871. That our Client, Mr. Noorodin Shaikh Adam, has been solely managing the Firm of Abdool Hoosein Heptoola & Co, and that the Cheques and Documents in connection with the said Firm have all been signed by him invariably. That in various suits and proceedings taken in the Bombay Small Causes Court and the Bombay High Court since 1901, for and against the said Firm of Messrs. Heptoola Shaikh Adam & Co. and Abdool Hoosein Heptoola & Co, our Clients, the said Mr. Noorodin Shaikh Adam and Mr. Salebhoy Habibulla have always been made party Plaintiff or party Defendants as members of the said Firms of Messrs. Heptoola Shaikh Adam & Co. and Abdool Hoosein Heptoola & Co. and proceedings to which their signatures were necessary have been signed by them with the said Mr. Heptoola Noorodin. Notice is therefore hereby given to the Public that any one dealing or transacting with the said Mr. Heptoola Noorodin or paying him any monies in connection with the partnership business without the written consent of our clients, Messrs. Noorodin Shaikh Adam and Salebhoy Habibulla, will do so at his own risk and peril.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Attorneys for Mr. NOORODIN SHAIKH ADAM and Mr. SALEBHOY HABIBULLA.

14, K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 10th August, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

CORAM RUSSELL J.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882 } and

In the matter of the FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED (and reduced).

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, (and reduced,) ..... Petitioners.

UPON the petition of the abovenamed Company declared on the twenty-seventh day of January last, preferred unto the said Court and upon hearing the Advocate for the petitioners and upon reading the said petition an affidavit of MUGONLAL DALPATRAM filed on the seventeenth day of April last, verifying the list of creditors and a joint affidavit of BHAI PANDURANG MAGONLAL DALPATRAM and VASSANJI MOHUNJI filed on the second day of June last, verifying the list as to debt and an affidavit of the said Bhai Pandurang filed on the eighth day of July instant, and the issues of the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Samachar" of the twenty-ninth day of June last, and of the sixth day of July instant respectively this Court doth order that the special resolution reducing the capital in the petition mentioned be and it is hereby confirmed and this Court doth hereby approve the minute relating to such reduction of capital which minute is proposed to be registered and is referred to in paragraph ten of the said petition and which minute is as follows viz. "that the Capital of the Fort Press Company, Limited (and reduced) is rupees two lacs and eighty five thousand, divided into six hundred Shares of Rupees four hundred and seventy five each instead of the original Capital of Rupees twelve lacs and twenty five thousand divided into one hundred and fifty Shares of Rupees eight thousand and five hundred each at the time of the registration of this minute sum of Rupees four hundred and seventy-five has been and is to be considered as fully paid up on each of the said five hundred shares" and this Court doth further order that this order be advertised twice in the "Bombay Government Gazette" "Times of India" "Bombay Gazette" "the Bombay Samachar" and "Jame Jamshed" respectively, and this Court doth lastly order that the words "an reduced" be used till the first day of September next. Witness Sir LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and three.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

By the Court
L. N. BANAJI,
Prothonotary.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 1st day of August, 1903.
Order drawn on application of Messrs. LITTLE & Co.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

Certified to be a True Copy.
The 1st day of August, 1903.

Seal.

A. M. KAJIJI,
For Prothonotary.

NOW READY.

"THE ARCTIC HOME IN THE VEDAS"
by B. G. TILAK.....Rs. 4-0 0

Apply to

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON,
BOOK-SELLERS, 147, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DRUGS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES AND SUNDRIES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to one p.m. on 16th September, 1903, for the SUPPLY of DRUGS, MEDICAL and SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES and SUNDRIES, during the year commencing 1st January, 1904.

2. Tender forms, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla, on payment of Rs. two for each form.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and he reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. A deposit of Rs. one thousand would accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered, Only Cash, Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favor of "the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla.

J. W. FIELD,
Superintending Surgeon.

Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla, 28th July, 1903.

BY APPOINTMENT

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

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Good shape. Good finish.

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RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

IT IS UNDENIABLE.—You can secure a better selection from a more varied collection of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER, and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE and Small Silver and Gold KNICK-NACKS at the Establishments of Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR.—One of the most Powerful Tonics made, contains Phosphorus, Damiana, Nux Vomica and Coca.—A sure remedy for Debility, Nervous Exhaustion, Poverty of Blood and Loss of Appetite.—Per bot. Rs. 2-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LEATHER BELTING for Mills now on show, GUARANTEED BEST and CHEAPEST procurable in India. Please book your orders early.—THE CORONATION CYCLE and RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Road, Bombay, Sole Agents for THE STANDARD ARIEL CYCLES.

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WANTED, by European Gentleman, BOARD and RESIDENCE, neighbourhood of Cooperage or Colaba. No Boarding Houses. Address "J.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, with full working powers, AGENCY of a well going Cotton Mill in Bombay. Will invest upto Rupees Four Lacs. Send full particulars to Box No. "817 J." Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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URGENT.—Get your WARM and SILK CLOTHES CLEANED and DYED at the DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co. and THE POPULAR DYEWORK, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXPERIENCE gives confidence, that's why we are so confident of pleasing you by recommending BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC for Dyspepsia and constipation. Is not a Purgative. Rs. 2.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

COPYING OFFICE.—Letters, Petitions, Author's Mss. Legal and General Documents Type-written neatly and promptly at MODERATE CHARGES. Apply MANAGER, INDIA TYPEWRITING Co., 19, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VISITORS to POONA will obtain decent CYCLES on HIRE from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. 289, Main Street, (opposite the Cantonment Court), Poona.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

THE ROSERY FARM, Bhoiwada Cross Road, Parel. Manageress Mrs. BAKER. Telephone No 1015.

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SPECIAL PILLS for LADIES.—Good result There is not a Medicine found to equal these for removing any irregularities of the system, superseding all other remedies, Re. 1 only.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists, &c., 33 years' reputation. 31 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAPEST is not always Best, but the Best and Cheapest HORSEFOOD is obtainable only from WESTERN INDIA FODDER Co., Bombay.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagaon.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Grooms and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to number available. Reference charge one rupee

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HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

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DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure. From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors, the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined, —their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

VIZ., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

If your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

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And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

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PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of 'VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottle (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-8. 6 bottles, Rs. 16. Dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, Annas 8, 12, Rs. 1. 4 and Rs. 1-8 respectively.

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HORSES shod on the most approved principle with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

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REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NOTES.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong
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Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

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TWO Second-hand Iron Cornish German BOILERS of 11 N. H. P., each constructed by "GEBRUDERT SULZE." Last working Certificate granted by the Boiler Inspector in 1902 to 80lbs. per square inch. Only sold to make room for Boilers of greater power.

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Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE

THE following Ponies, the property of Capt. the Hon'ble C. F. GREVILLE, 7th Hussars, A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay:—

		Rs.
1	Tamring b. ch. g. 14-0½	3,500 C.T.C.
2	Stockbell b. aust. m. 14-1, 7 yrs.	3,500 W.I.T.C.
4	Hoosainee g. a. g. 14-1, 8 yrs.	1,700 W.I.T.C.
5	Leader b. a. h. 13-3, 10 yrs.	1,500 W.I.T.C.
6	Salonica b. a. h. 14-0, 7 yrs.	1,500 W.I.T.C.
7	Merton g. a. h. 14-1, 7 yrs.	1,000
8	Hibernia bl. aust. m. 14-0, 7 yrs. (late Coronation Day)	1,000 W.I.T.C.
9	Ironmaster g. ch. g. 14-1, 7 yrs.	1,000
10	Also a Buggy by Simpson of Madras	750

No. 1 is a maiden and has won many races in Bombay, Poona, Meerut, and Lucknow, beating Aust ponies in very good time; should be a first class pony up-country.

No. 2 is sure to win races in good company.

No. 4 has won races on the flat and over Hurdles; a very fine Jumper, and a first class Polo Pony.

No. 5 has won many races, and ran second in the Army Cup; is a first class Polo Pony.

N. 6 is a first season pony, up to any Tournament form, very fast and up to weight.

Nos. 7 and 8 are first season ponies, up-to weight, and should make first class Polo Ponies.

No. 9 is the Winner of 5 first prizes and two second in harness, also the Winner of Ladies' Driving Competitions, a really smart trapper and good action, very quiet to drive.

All the above can be seen any day at Government House Stables, Poona.

All are believed sound and are only being sold as Owner is leaving India at once.

For further Particulars apply to Capt. GREVILLE A. D. C., Government House, Poona.

RAMA'S HAIR REMOVER OIL.—Instantly and effectually removes superfluous Hair Leaves no mark, nor injurious to the Skin, but safe for private use. Price Re. 1 per phial.

MANAGER, RAMA'S PHARMACY,
(Punjab) Lahore.

WROUGHT IRON TUBES.

Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING

AND

PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Munree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moultan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,20,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 3 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

(Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE :
27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama.
Tampng,	Manila	Kobe.
Melan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credits ; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS :

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum Per cent.
For 2 Years.....	5
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months.....	4 „
„ 3 Months.....	3½ „

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further Information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH :
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 9,060,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEDICAL.

DR. W. W. SHEPPARD, Specialist, from Melbourne, undertakes to cure by Absorption, Tumours, Cancer, Virulent Leprosy in thirty days, Spleen in 7 or 8 days, Leucoderma, Dropsy, Consumption, Cholera in a few doses, cure guaranteed. Small-pox without any marks being left. Dysentry, Elephantiases, Hydrocele and all diseases caused by indiscretion in either sex, and Nervous Debility. Plague cured in 12 hours. All correspondences strictly confidential. Numerous cures in Australia and India Trial solicited.

Address :—
DR. W. W. SHEPPARD,
43, Jhowtollah Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.
EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use DR. SPOONER HARTS
PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,
Sold at Re. 1. per 10 lb. Bag.
BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
DR. SPOONER HARTS BISCUITS,
An appetising staple diet for
SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.

R. S. HART BROTHERS,
CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.
NOW READY;
Price Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, is a small neatly bound book, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHOART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SOHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

MINTON TILES.

WHITE GLAZED TILES.
"FRENCH" CERAMIC MOSAIC PAVEMENT TILES.
ITALIAN PAVEMENT TILES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS.
MARSEILLES PAVEMENT TILES.
CABINET AND FURNITURE TILES.
CARRARA MARBLE AGENCY.
INSCRIPTION TABLETS.
Tombs, Monuments, Pavements, Table Tops, Vases, Pedestals, Fountains, Baths Statues, Stairs, &c.
IN ALL STYLES AND COLOURS.
Statues and Busts Cut from Photographs.
Any description of work executed from Models or Drawing sent.
LAVATORY BASINS.
Oblong, Square.
Round Fronted and Angular.
URINALS, Angle and Flat.
ENGLISH & EASTERN W. C.
FOUNTAINS, SINKS, &c., &c.
SUITABLE for HOUSES and SHIPS.

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers,
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 8

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	91 3/16	=	— 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	£97 3/4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 7/8	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 7/16	=	+ 1-16
2 months hence	25 1/4	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	55	=	+ 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 14	=
Berlin „	20 38 1/2	=
New York Demand	45 5 1/2	=

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 5/8 per ct	=	do
6 „ „ „	3 1-8 per ct	=	do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per ct	=	do
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 per ct	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1/4 per ct	=	do
7 day market loans	2 1/8 per ct	=	do

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 4s. 1 1-4d. = + 1-4d.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 4,000. Spot. 6·64 — 2. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports nil. Arrivals closed quiet.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·28	5·78	5·41	5·31
+2	+2	+2	+2
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April.**
5·27	5·26	5·23	5·25
+2	+2	+2	+2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	Nil	
Do. last year	1,000	bales
Exports to Great Britain	Nil	
Do. do Continent	Nil	
Mid-Uplands	12·75	unchanged
Futures, month of Dec,	9·62	— 5
Do. do. March	9·64	— 4

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 5/8	— 1-8
Futures, month of Sept	10·35	— 5
Do. do. December	9·46	— 3
Tone	quiet.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 8th August 1903 :—

Cotton	641	bales.
Wheat	21,352	cwts.
Linseed	975	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seeds	2,413	„
Gingellyseed	197	„
Poppyseed	655	„
Groundnuts	16	„
Castorseed	2,437	„
Rice	12,223	„
Myrabollams	994	„
Cottonseed	2,104	„

BOMBAY, MONDAY, AUGUST 10.

EXCHANGE—TONE quiet but steady.

Bank T.T.	1s.	4d.	
Bank Demand	1s.	4d.	
Orodit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s.	4 3-16d.	
Do 6 do do	1s.	4 5-16d.	
French Francs 3 do do	169	3-4	
Marks 3 do do	137	3-4	
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	130		
Shanghai 30 do do	179		
Japan 30 do do	152		

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·12
1st Settlement	98·10

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 18th June	3	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 2nd July	4	do.	
Bank of Bengal do. 2nd „	4	do.	
Bank of Madras do. 23rd „	4	do.	

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	5	6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	12	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	5	13	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	6	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	20	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	30	0
Club, No. 1	„	29	0
Hard, Red	„	23	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet but steady.

Estimated sales	6,000 Bales
Imports	4,000 „

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·78	5 41	5·32 +1

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	July.-Aug.
5·27	5·26	5·26	5·25	6 23

COTTON.—The local market continues quiet both for ready and New Crop, with little business passing. Rates are unchanged, but there is rather more dispposition to sell. We quote good M.-G. Broach Rs. 222, 25th March delivery and fully good Bengals Rs. 172, 25th January delivery.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	91 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3 4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
31-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	25 7-16

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 8th August, as compared with the statement of the 1st August :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 1. Rs.	Aug. 8. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,04,643	52,89,019
Public Deposits at Branches	21,55,439	23,45,768
Other Deposits	5,07,14,428	5,26,88,148
Post Bills	16,814	21,165
Sundries	9,26,737	9,50,770
Rs.	7,75,18,061	7,98,74,861
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,11,46,978	1,18,49,316
Other authorised Securities	3,24,576	3,24,576
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	61,25,519	64,84,248
Loans do. do. do.	1,39,44,778	1,41,92,797
Bills discounted and purchased	2,12,82,302	2,01,50,322
Dead Stock	3,55,318	3,55,348
Stamps and Stationery	3,033	13,015
Balances with other Banks	2,31,427	4,19,775
Sundries	95,189	85,865
Cash	2,40,08,901	2,57,09,599
Rs.	7,75,18,061	7,98,74,861

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN extra-ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the company's press premises, Carnac Bridge, Bombay, Mr. Damoderdas Gordhandas Sukhadwala presiding. On the motion of the chairman the following special resolutions passed at the extraordinary meeting of the shareholders on the 30th July 1903 were confirmed :—I. That the capital of the Company be and the same is hereby reduced from rupees two lakhs to rupees one lakh and fifty thousand only, by reducing the nominal value of the shares from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 750, by paying to the shareholders the sum of Rs. 250 per share out of the reserve fund. 2. That the article No. 4 of the Company's Articles of Association be and the same is hereby altered by striking out the words 2 lakhs in line one after the word Rs. and substituting the words one lakh and fifty thousand in place thereof, and by striking out the number 1000 in line two and substituting the number 750 in place thereof, and by alter ing the Article 123 by adding at the end thereof the following words : And also especially in paying a further sum of Rs. 50,000 or distributing the same amongst the shareholders in the proportion of Rs. 250 per share for reducing the capital of the Company from Rs. 2,00,000 to Rs. 1,50,000, and reducing the nominal value of the share from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 750, 3. That the board of directors be and the same is hereby authorized to apply to the Court and to do all other acts and things for the purpose of carrying into effect the above resolutions, and to do all things incidental thereto and also to issue new Share certificates in the form and in the manner necessary or advisable in the matter.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COSTELLO—August 4, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain E W Costello, V C, 22nd P I, of a daughter.
DAVIDSON—August 4, at Umballa, the wife of W B F Davidson, Esq., The Black Watch, of a daughter.
PACKARD—July 31, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain H N Packard, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COMBES—August 3, at Nellore, John Gilbert Combes, in his 59 years of aged.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 0·47m, 1·12a. Low water, 6·36m., 7·11a.
League Football, Cooperage.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana—Presidency Test Match.

THE NASIK-ROAD SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—The Honorary Secretary, Nasik-Road Sanitarium for Women and Children, begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs 59-4 collected at the foot-ball match on the Cooperage on Saturday last.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—A musical entertainment in aid of this Institution is to be held on August 25. The artistes will include Miss Hand, Mr. Rhenius, Mr. Mongiol, Mr. Defrees, and others. A musical sketch will be given by the children, and part songs, etc., will find a place in the programme.

THE VURJEEVANDASS MADHOWDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION—During the month of July the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 2,325, among them the number of new admissions was 615—Hindoos 311, Mussulmans 132, Parsees 29, Christians 101, and other class 42. The average daily attendance was 75.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—On Sunday afternoon, while a Madrasi stevedore's foreman, named Purasram Ramswamy, was at work in No. 4 hold of the steam-ship Nadir, he was injured by one of the hatches falling on him. It appears that a sling containing eight bags of rice was being hoisted out of the hold, when it struck against the athwart beam and knocked down some of the hatches, one of which struck Purasram, fracturing his left thigh. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt. Col. W. F. Cabusac commanding and the officers, the Band of the 21st Bon bay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting) :—

March	Au Secours	Vandervell
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Reminiscences of The Gaiety		Meyer Lutz
Polka Piccolo Solo Barbadienne		Barwood
Selection	Faust	Gounod
Valse	L'Etoile Polaire	Waldteufel

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of July the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 3,291. The number of new admissions was 618, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	16	7	10	33
Vanias	62	21	28	111
Brahmins	61	9	15	85
Lohanas	13	7	9	29
Other castes	234	58	68	360
Total	389	102	127	618

The average daily attendance was 103.

BREACH OF TRUST BY A GUNNER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of the case in which gunner Thomas Corbett Andrews of the Royal Garrison Artillery, Colaba, was charged by Superintendent Nolan with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle valued at Rs 100, the property of Dominic Sequiera, the proprietor of the Mazagon Cycle Depot. The facts of the case have been reported. The accused in his statement admitted having hired the bicycle from the complainant and pledged the same with a Marwari for Rs. 10, as he was pressed for money. He begged for mercy. The Magistrate convicted the accused and taking into consideration that this was his first offence, let him off with a fine of Rs. 75. In default of the fine, he was ordered to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLING IN BOMBAY.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Hamilton prosecuted Bhow Bhicaji and eight others, charging Bhow with keeping a common gaming house at Dadar and the rest with gaming therein with cards and money. The evidence showed that Superintendent Hamilton while investigating a case of theft in a chawl at Dadar learnt that one of the rooms in that building had been rented by the first accused and that gambling had been going on for some time past. A tax of one anna per rupee staked in each game was levied, out of which the keeper paid the rent of the room. Superintendent Hamilton subsequently obtained a warrant from the Commissioner of Police, raided the place on Sunday afternoon, and arrested all the accused in the act of gambling. Rs. 8 were found on the ground. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and fined the keeper Rs. 30 and the rest Rs. 5 each.—Sooramram Hurvi and eight others were charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with a similar offence. The accused were arrested while gambling in a hut at Agripada on Saturday last. The first accused was fined Rs. 10 and the rest Rs. 5 each.

ROBBERIES IN BOMBAY.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the cases in which Superintendent, Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Janimia alias Sayed Abdul Rahim bin Sayed Mahomed, with the theft of four diamond rings, valued at Rs. 1,050, belonging to Messrs. Treacher and Company ; of two diamond rings valued at Rs. 575, belonging to Messrs. Lund and Blockley; of two diamond rings valued at Rs. 1,540, belonging to Messrs Marcks and Company; of a watch and pencil valued at Rs. 50, belonging to Mr. Esufali Heptula ; and of gold ear-rings valued at Rs. 30, belonging to Pandarinath Kundlik, and with receiving stolen property, to wit, a silk umbrella valued at Rs. 21, the property of Messrs. Leach and Weborny from one Gulam Rasul Shaik Hussein, a jail bird. The facts of the cases have been reported. The accused was sentenced to one years' rigorous imprisonment on each charge of theft, the sentences to run consecutively and to receive thirty stripes on the charge of receiving the stolen umbrella.

Gulam Rasul Shaik Hussein was convicted of the theft of the silk umbrella valued at Rs. 21, belonging to Messrs. Leach and Weborny, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment to receive thirty stripes, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default of paying the fine, to undergo a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was also ordered to report his place of residence to the police for a term of five years after his release from jail.

Bankelal Bhagwandas, a pan-seller in Bhendy Bazar, was convicted of receiving stolen property to wit, a watch and a pencil valued at Rs. 50, belonging to Mr. Esufali Hepsula, from the accused Janimia, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150, in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

Monday.—The pressure is in considerable to large excess across the head of the bay and the north-east of the peninsula, and is very uniform over the bay and the southern half of the peninsula. The monsoon in the bay is apparently weak at present, and winds are also light and irregular on the West Coast. Rain during the past 24 hours has in general been light, though a few stations report moderately heavy falls. The most important amounts are Gaya and Trichinapoli, 3 inches ; Jalpaiguri, two; Toungoo, Bhamo, Jessore, Burdwan, Rawalpindi, Mussoorie, Gulmarg, Ajmere, and Balasore, one inch. The rainfall will probably decrease in Burma during the next 24 hours and as both the Bay and Arabian Sea currents are weak, the rainfall in India will probably be light and confined chiefly to Assam, Bengal, the north of the East Coast, western Himalayas and South India. Showers may be received in Gujarat, Rajputana, the East Punjab and the west of the United Provinces.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 10TH AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Looks like rain. Crop prospects generally good.
Hissar.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.
Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.
Delhi.—Dry here, but raining in the surrounding district. Cotton plants continue to show more improvement. Crop prospects generally good.
Agra.—Looks like rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.
Cawnpore.—Showery. Rain general over district.
Beawar.—Rain general over district. Cotton plants flourishing.
Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton large area sown this year.
Khangaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Foodgrains doing well.
Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Crop prospects generally good.
Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.
Broach.—Alternately cloudy and sunny. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.
Viramgam.—Showery. Break needed generally.
Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather. Food-grains and all crops doing well.
Dholera,—Drought still continues. Cotton sowing begun.
Bhavnagar,—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants want fine weather.
Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and prospects much improved. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.
Sholapur.—Looks like clearing up. Food-grains doing well.
Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. Seasonable. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress. All crops doing well.
Bellary.—Rain much needed generally. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In. Cts.	Esplanade, In. Cts.	Fort, In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	56 36	60 40	54 04	55 88
Monday, 10th August	0 24	0 36	0 13	00 03
Total	56 60	60 76	54 17	56 91
Total fall to August 10, 1902	22 48	27 05	26 73	26 82
Total fall to August 10, 1901	78 77	74 05	78 31	69 27

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND Co., LD.

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 8th Aug.	0	10

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 10TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Rajputana and at Jhansi and Cawnpore and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. The barometer is in excess of normal in all districts except in the extreme south of the Peninsula, where it is about normal or in slight defect.

Winds are south-westerly and north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to strong in Gujarat.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is from 5° to 11° in defect of normal in Rajputana and at Colombo, Neemuch, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Jhansi and Simla and 5° to 6° in excess at Bangalore, Bijapur and Secunderabad. The minimum is 5° in defect at Trichinopoly. The maximum varied from 100° at Jacobabad to 79° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 87° at Jacobabad to 65° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain has fallen over a small area and has been local and scattered in character. The chief amounts recorded are 2·20" at Trichinopoly and 1·37" at Cuddapah.

Weather continues fine and no rain except scattered showers is likely.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	3	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	2	15
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	2	8
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total	9	10	67
Total plague deaths to date	162,303	214,614	
Same date last year	1	2	96

THE chorera which has lately been prevalent on all sides of Simla has now entered the station, and extraordinary precautions are being taken.

THE tendency to increase which has charaterised the plague epidemic in the Bombay Presidency at a time when almost everywhere else in India the disease has been nearing vanishing point, is this week more marked than ever, the mortality having risen from 1,823 to 2,727. In Mysore State also there has been an upward move from 202 to 279, and in Central India from 23 to 65 deaths. Elsewhere the figures are of no importance.

LORD IVEAGH, whom the Hon. Arthur Ernest Guinness made a father-in-law once more by his marriage with Miss Russell of Swallowfield is indebted, otherwise, for his new daughter-in-law to a Parliamentarian Michael, who retired from that business in proper time, settled at Dover, married there, and eventually became the ancestor of a Chief Justice of Bengal. The Bengal C. J., in recognition of his eminent services, was rewarded with a baronetcy, on his return to his native land, in 1812. The bride of yesterday gets her pretty French baptismal names from her grandmother, the second wife of the second baronet, Marie Clotilde, daughter of a Picardy seigneur, Mottet de la Fontaine. She became the mother of the third and fourth baronets. The third was a distinguished soldier, who won the V. C., was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, and sometime M. P. for Berks and Westminster. The fourth baronet was a county-court judge, who married a daughter of Lord Arthur Lennox, and so became the father of the fifth baronet, and of the bride of yesterday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISN Co's steamer Huzara, 1338 tons, Captain H A Sharpe, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Muncori, 1735 tons, Captain J Hannah, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE RISN Co's steamer Nowshera, 1361 tons, Captain F D C Dowing sailed yesterday, for Calcutta and Coast Ports with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, 2122 tons, Captain C McFee, will sail to-day, for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Labuan 2274 tons, Captain J S Gardner arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 27th July with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Brumhilde, 872 tons, Captain H Selck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Samarang, 29th July via Colombo with a general cargo.

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REGALIA CHICA " "	... 5	8
NUEVO HABANO, in boxes of 100	... 5	0
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1903.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

THE United Service Institution of India issues a double number of its journal this month, the supplement being devoted to the publication of the prize essays on which the awards were recently made. The subject of those essays was a comprehensive as well as an important one, being "A review of our system of military education and training of regimental and staff officers and suggestions for its practical improvement." The Gold Medal Essay by Major Hamilton, D.S.O., properly takes precedence, and is followed in order by Captain Bond's Silver Medal Essay, while place is also found for those of Major Remington, Colonel Rundall, Captain Marden, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ranken. They all seem to be agreed as to the necessity for the better education of officers of all grades, though there is an indication of their resentment of the popular outcry in the early stages of the Boer war. For they are not willing to regard popular opinion as expert opinion, which alone is of real value to them. After each of our larger wars, as Major Rimington shows, there was a popular outcry for Army reform, though in each case, on the return to prosperity; the lessons were quickly forgotten and the nation relapsed again into its lethargic state of satisfaction and confidence, trusting that if we should have war again, we should "muddle through," as we had done before. Though unwilling to confess that the British officer is quite the duffer his enemies would have us believe, all the essayists readily allow that the exigencies of the present day call for extensive changes. In effecting those changes, however, they are unwilling to go to continental models for guidance. They complain more of lack of opportunities for practice, than of the means of acquiring knowledge. If our officers can complain on this score, we cannot be blamed for comparing their lot with that of the officers of any other army in the world. It may be the foreigner has more manœuvres; but our men have the real thing. Certainly no country in the world has so many wars, therefore no officers the opportunities of seeing active service—a day of which teaches them more than a year of operations against an imaginary enemy.

The Gold Medal Essayist is persuaded that once the principle is grasped, that the object of education is the development of character and of judgment, we have an infallible touchstone by which to test the value of all methods and details of military education. Knowledge is good, instruction is necessary, but the acquisition of knowledge is of itself useless. The education which also achieves the right application of that knowledge is the pearl without price. There is much in what Major Rimington says as to our army having been trained and equipped for a conflict with a European force. It was not adapted for a guerilla war. And too much has been made of the so-called lessons of the Boer war. We shall probably never again find ourselves pitted against a nation of shikaris and marksmen. If we are to model our tactics and our strategy on the bases of what was demanded of us in South Africa, we shall find ourselves stranded. Still if we accept as the first principle, self-reliance and self-defence, we shall not get very far wrong. It is questionable whether our want of success at the outset was not due as much, perhaps more, to the faults of the Government that is of the War Office—rather than to the short-comings of our Officers. One of the essayists does not hesitate to declare that we were placed from the first at a disadvantage by inadequate preparations and want of foresight on the part of Government, and we doubt if anyone is prepared to gainsay it. At the same time there is little doubt that the present system of educating the regimental officer, though sound in theory, too often fails in practice and we are asked to believe that higher technical instruction should be imparted at garrison classes, and that officers of the rank of captain should be capable of handling the three arms under all conditions.

The Military Authorities do not bind themselves to adopt all, or any, of the suggestions offered by the essayists, but the value of these essays is incalculable. They encourage independence of thought and action, and that after all is the great want of the present military age. All the essayists are agreed upon that point. So are all military reformers of our own and every other country. In order to effect this, Major Hamilton would have the education of regimental officers steady and continuous for, say, the first ten years of their service. After that it may well be closed, except in so far as that a zealous officer will continue to educate himself so long as life is in him. If an officer of thirty, or even twenty-five, years of age has not yet developed character, judgment, and power of command, and has not yet acquired a good working knowledge of his profession generally, it is hopeless to expect that mere lapse of years will bring improvement. Age brings experience and ripens judgment, but the man of thirty is the man for life. This is all very true, and in casting about for means whence all this education is to be obtained it is but natural to ask what has been done to encourage resort to the war-game, which, by the way, is not a game at all, but the means of very serious study. And we are amazed to find that it is wholly neglected, for Government will not face the necessary expenditure. Again, then, it resolves itself into this: that Government is responsible for the bulk of the shortcomings of our soldiers. It is a terrible charge to have to lay against the richest Government in the world. Yet the fact remains, that, through its War Department, it devotes more time to the consideration, so far as the public can judge of minor changes in uniform than to study of means whereby it may secure real and lasting efficiency. Out here Lord Kitchener will find a larger proportion of keen officers than ever he hoped to discover in the whole of his Majesty's service, and we trust his Excellency will make the most of them. He will learn, probably with surprise, of the dearth of appliances wherewith to educate his officers, and we anticipate that he will set himself to work agitating for the necessary funds to provide them. He will find Government remarkably close-fisted in regard to expenditure on the Army, as evinced by their unwillingness to find for the British soldier the scale of pay which has been adjudged necessary; but he has a sturdy ally in the Military Member of Council, and, together, they ought to be able to wring out of Government the funds necessary and requisite to keep that portion of his Majesty's forces for which they are responsible, in a state of efficiency such as has never before been known. The efficiency of the Second Line of Defence is as necessary as the First—a fact which is again in the danger of being lost sight of. The essays of keen soldiers such as we have before us may be taken as the views of the most valuable of our officers, and, as such, they demand the most careful consideration from those in a position to see them carried into effect.

MOTOR CAR LEGISLATION.

IN another column will be found an official announcement respecting a Bill for the Control of Motor Cars to be introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council during the course of the current year. The necessity for this Bill appears to have arisen primarily out of the project of certain gentlemen in this Presidency to establish a service of motor cars between Poona and Mahableshwar, a scheme which is doubtless an indirect outcome of the successful motor runs which have been made between those two stations. The example of the Calcutta side in respect of motor services and the obvious value of the steam motor for communication between stations which are as yet unconnected by rail make it certain that in the immediate future other projects of a similar kind will be mooted, and there is every necessity for the legislation which Government propose to introduce. At present it will be noted the Government of this Presidency are quite unable to grant any concession to any syndicate which might desire to open such a service as the one mentioned, and it is perfectly evident that no sane body of men would attempt to organise a purely speculative venture without adequate protection against unfair and illegitimate competition. We presume, now that Government itself has taken up the subject of the control of motor cars, it will deal with the matter thoroughly, and will not stop short at the purely commercial aspect of the case. The Motor Bill, which is occupying the attention of Government at home, is not by any means an ideal measure, and it is to be feared that when the Government of this Presidency tackle the question of speed they will be faced with difficulties quite as great as those which have arisen in Great Britain. It has to be remembered that a law besides having a restrictive influence, can also become a licence, and in framing the regulations affecting speed in this country a serious attempt should be made, whilst on the one hand giving the motorist that fair play, which after all is his due, to prevent him from disregarding the safety of the public. We do not think any speed limit should be fixed. The man who is told that he is allowed to travel at the rate of twelve miles an hour will develop a habit of driving his car at that speed under circumstances which do not legitimately admit of it. No legislation has yet attempted to fix any limit of speed for horsed-vehicles, but at the same time it is the simplest thing in the world to decide whether an individual is driving recklessly and thereby endangering human life. In Bombay City we should say that as a rule a maximum speed of twelve miles an hour would be too much; at any rate there is little doubt that such a velocity would be dangerous in many thoroughfares.

In the unfrequented roads of the districts, where all that the motorist has to fear, is a stray herd of cattle which he can usually descry a mile ahead, it would be ridiculous to limit him to twelve miles an hour. The roads of India are totally different from those at home, and the legislation, which is in force at home, therefore, should be no criterion of that which would be suitable for this country. The rule as to speed should be left to the intelligence of the police officer the discretionary power of deciding whether a motorist is travelling at a speed or in a way that is dangerous to the public. We believe that the body of motorists in Bombay and Calcutta are sufficiently well aware of their own interests to keep always on the safe side. There is another matter which demands attention at the hands of Government, though, perhaps, it is a question which can be decided only by the Viceroy's Council. That is the question of the import duty on motor cars. At present automobiles are subjected to the five per cent. ad valorem duty, and we believe that this tax is open to question. It is at any rate very strange that a clause which exempts all "prime movers" from the imposition of the tax should not operate in the case of the motor car. If the mechanical components of the motor car do not constitute a "prime mover" it is difficult to discover a proper definition for them. Certain it is that there is no radical difference between the engine of a motor car and the engine of a saw mill. It is also certain that the same engine could be adapted for work other than the propulsion of the wheels of an automobile. The Act, as it stands, is an anomaly. If it be the purpose of Government to tax the motor car the present legislation on the subject should be altered to meet the special case of the motor car. That, at any rate, would prevent friction and misunderstanding with the Customs Department. If we are not mistaken it had to be demonstrated to Government that an electric fan was a prime mover, and there are several other little points in the Act relating to cognate matters which would be none the worse for revision. As we have said if Government are determined to impose this tax—well and good. But we should like to say in the interest of the dealer and the motorist of this country that the motor car deserves its place in the list of "prime movers," the exemption of which was due to a desire on the part of Government to introduce labour-saving machinery and to promote the industrial and commercial well-being of the country in a general way. The motor car is not always a luxury. It serves a useful and legitimate object in many other ways, and its general adoption in India is only a question of time. In view of the ever-increasing demand for means of transport, we think the desirability of the removal of this tax will readily suggest itself to Government.

CRICKET TOPICS.

ONE of the outcomes of the interesting match played last Saturday and Sunday between a combined eleven of the Bombay Colleges and the Parsee Gymkhana is a proposal to institute Inter-University matches in India. Professor Muller who must be given credit for the inception of an idea, which, if carried out, will give a great stimulus to Indian cricket generally, in the course of a speech during the luncheon interval, referred at length to the growth of college cricket in recent years, and pointed out that although every one of the colleges connected with the Bombay University had gone in for cricket no attempt had been made to form a University eleven. The Professor, who is a keen cricket enthusiast, saw no reason why the colleges should not combine and arrange annual matches with the Calcutta, Madras, and the Punjab Universities. The general feeling of college cricketers is one of unanimity in regard to the proposal to select an eleven every year to represent the University, and we hope that the earliest opportunity will be taken to act upon Professor Muller's interesting suggestion. Few lovers of the game can have any real idea of the cricketing resources of the colleges, and judging from the strength of the side which took the field against the Parsee Gymkhana, a side which we understand was not a representative one, it is quite certain that the Bombay University could hold its own against the strongest teams in the Presidency. The Elphinstone College, which has always taken the lead in Bombay college cricket matters, recently sent a team touring round India, when some of the principal colleges in the Punjab, Calcutta, and Madras were played. What was possible in the case of the Elphinstone College team would be possible for a Bombay University team, and we cordially endorse Professor Muller's advice to college cricketers to lose no time in forming a University eleven with a view to instituting Inter-University matches.

In the matches in the County Cricket Championship finished at the end of last week Yorkshire, Notts, Kent, and Lancashire were all able to claim victories defeating Leicestershire, Essex, Worcestershire, and Derbyshire, respectively, the defeated counties in all four cases losing by heavy margins. The most remarkable victory was that of Notts over Essex by an innings and two runs, a result which has had the effect of placing the lace county fourth in the Championship table with a percentage of 33·33. The Notts' men show improved form in every match they play, and A. O. Jones, J. Gunn, W. Gunn, G. Gunn, and Iremonger are all in great batting form at present, the first named having recently played an innings of 296, the highest scored this season, just beating J. Gunn's score of 294 made early in the season against Leicestershire. Middlesex had no fixture for the latter end of last week, and so maintain their place at the head of the table. Yorkshire's percentage is now 50·00 while that of Sussex who have drawn their last three matches is 42·85. Worcestershire by losing to Kent have gone down a place in the table, their percentage now being 27·27. Lancashire have slightly improved their position, but Essex are steadily declining, and if they lose another match will join the second division of the counties. The positions of the other counties who are all minus points, with the exception of Kent who have won and lost an equal number of matches, do not affect the Championship.

SUNDAY being the anniversary of the Coronation of his Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India, a Royal Salute of thirty-one guns was fired from the Saluting Battery yesterday morning. All the Government as well as merchants' vessels in the port were decorated with flags. The flag-staffs of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard and the Royal Bombay Yacht Club were also decorated.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the outward Mails of the 31st ultimo, left Aden at 9 p. m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 10 a. m. on Friday next.

OWING to the heavy rains on the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway night trains will not run for another week.

THE new Royal Indian Marine steamer which is to replace the Clive is to be called the Dufferin. She will be out in India next year (1904) when the Clive will be sold

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th July, 1903, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1902 of 2,661 maunds with an increase of Rs. 29,065 in the earnings.

THE question of corporal punishment in schools, writes the Lahore paper, has recently come to the front in the Punjab. The castigator puerorum has been at work with what Montaigne calls "a furious countenance and a rod in hand." There is no doubt that sound methods ought to enable the teacher to dispense almost entirely with physical motives, and that the judge who condemns a prisoner in a fit of passion is on a par with the schoolmaster who chastises his pupils in a moment of anger. But one cannot but be reminded even in these humanitarian times, of Hood's humorous lines:—

"Ay, though the very birch's smart
Should mark those hours again,
I'd kiss the rod, and bless the hand
Beneath the stroke and even find
Some sugar in the cane."

THERE has been a brisk correspondence between Sir Edmund Barton and Sir Horace Tozer, the Agent-General for Queensland in London, on the subject of issuing exemption certificates under the new Commonwealth Immigration Restriction Act. The Prime Minister insists that such certificates can only be issued on the authority of a Minister, except in the case of visitors to the Commonwealth. Sir Horace Tozer regrets this limitation, and says he is afraid it will be construed to mean a claim on the part of the Commonwealth Government that all visitors to Australia must be provided with passports. He thinks the administration of the Act has had a very damaging effect upon Australian credit in London.

THE STRONG TALE.

YANKS AND YOURNEYS IN YAPAN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

VERY MUCH AT SEA, JUNE 27.

"How much a Yank that has been sent to room
Excels a Yank that has been kept at home!"—
"THE PROGRESS OF ERROR." (slightly altered.

A grinning train-boy seized your correspondent by the toe as he lay peacefully slumbering in the brake-van of Japan's most famous train—from Kobe to Tokio and all stations for the north.

"What is it, minion?" I enquired, resentful at his intrusion.

"Got to get out here!" he replied.

"Nothing of the sort! I don't want to get out. I told you to wake me when Fuji-Yama came in sight, but not to get out."

"Yes, I know you did," he replied, with true oriental politeness. "But you see I was asleep myself and I forgot to get somebody to wake me."

My observations, though poetical and in places picturesque, will scarcely bear reproduction. They resembled those of the man who was dragged out of the Flying Scotchman at Carlisle,—but that's another story.

Kurmaya-San (for such was his euphonious patronymic; his sponsorial appellation being Kakinohananshashi), was equal to the occasion.

"No matter you not see," said he in purest English and evincing a thorough mastery of our idiom; "all same mountain here on table-cloth. All same picture on tea-tlay. All same 'dam' follin gentleman saying when sleeping not see. All same mountain stand here ebly day; all same you next time coming."

A night or two afterwards,—I love to start out after night's begun, as Hosea Biglow did. I love, I say, to start upon a tramp To shake the kinkles out o' back an' legs, "An' kind o' rack my life from off the dregs That's apt to settle in the 'buttery hutch' Of folks thal foller in one rut to much." I passed through a hole in the rocks, and as I emerged on the other side, a simple peasant woman accosted me and gently touched me on the sleeve. I turned expectant and gazed upon her.

"Fuji" said she.

"Fudge" I replied.

"Budge" said she.

I budged.

After that I remember nothing. A kick that scarce would move a horse may kill a thought divine. Aimless I wandered. "Fuji, Fuji," I repeated to myself, "Fuji."

"Fuji; that is the greeting of a savage, a poor, untutored, leather-headed, dull-witted, rustic. How marked the difference between the greeting of that feeble oriental thing and the blessings the road-side peasant in Ireland bestows upon you. "May all the Saints in 'Iven bliss your purty face; but its munce since I filt the weight of a pinnorth of praties for the pigs, or saw a drap of the craytur to drink your hanner's hilth."

("The divvle fly away with ye," if he doesn't see it now.)

How much more touching and tender, how much more soulful and sublime is "Fuji." Yet how simple!

You think of the truncated summit in its cap of snow, the bifurcated base with its pantaloons of greenery, its patches of gold and grey. And, dropping your two-headed ha'penny on the road, you indulge in the hope that the beggar-maid, the Japanese Mrs. Kingcoffeechewer, may find it and read the tender message you would have it convey to her, when next she chases dragon-flies or pearls in the dark-running river.

Har, har! It is for such moments as these that one travels!

* * *

"Don't you think you had better take something for it, before it gets worse?" inquired Smithson.

"Fuji," I murmured.

"My dear chap, you may think it's nothing, but I assure you I feel very much concerned."

Ko-Ko and Katisha shall sing my reply:

KATISHA:—

Parely daylight and a night of heavy rain,
The sodden rice-fields flooded half a flood,
The peasants all a trudging,
And a fudging and a budging
To their work amid the seas of mire and mud.

KO-KO:—

Far beyond the fields, the villages and streams,
The dominating water-falls and calm,
You will find it agitating
When you got an awful slating
'Cos you never got a glimpse of Fujiyam.

KATISHA:—

Still you've seen it set on fans and jars and trays,
Architecture, lacquer-work, a thousand ways,
Its lines undeviating
Make it awful enervating
Though you climb it in your very loosest clo'es.

KO-KO:—

Outward curves resembling moated castle walls,
Or the latest battle-ship's demented ram,
Dull and sinister and dreary,
Causes many climbers weary,
To ejaculate a wicked little——.

KATISHA:—

It's not its height that holds you at its gaze,
It's not its grand simplicity of form,
It's the source of all the nation
'S highly grown imagination.
But I'll stop it, cos it's getting awful warm.

DUO.—If that is so, sing derry down derry,
It's evident very our tastes agree, &c.

* * *

Yes, it was getting distinctly hot, for those peripatetic purveyors of pemmican, those perjured pugnacious, perverted pelicans of Pennsylvania, those pert pusillanimous penguins, whom we left behind at the Persimmon bridge, had followed us here and had begun to throw things. We pacified them by waving the stars and stripes up the chimney and thrusting a ginger-bread eagle between teeth of the loudest brawler.

The comeliest of a most uncomely crowd came to me.

"Tell me, fair maiden," quoth I, "whence comest thou'?

"I should smile," said she.

"But wherefor?" I enquired quite gently.

"Wall, you don't suppose I growd—in these parts, do you"?

Then she unburdened herself.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE REVOLUTION IN BULGARIA.

THE RUSSIAN CONSUL'S MURDER.

TURKISH OFFICIALS EXPRESS REGRET.

A WHOLE VILLAGE MASSACRED.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The murderer of the Russian Consul Rostkowsky has been arrested.

The Grand Vizier and Foreign Minister called on the Russian Embassy at Constantinople last evening to express regret at the unfortunate occurrence at Monastir.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

The Sultan has sent a personal telegram to the Tzar deploring Consul Rostkowsky's death.

The Tzar, in reply, has ordered the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople to demand the immediate exemplary punishment of the murderer and all the military and civil officials on whom responsibility for the audacious crime falls.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Hilmi Pacha, the Inspector-General of Reforms, reports that a large force of insurgents has massacred the whole of the inhabitants of several villages at Clisure in the district of Monastir and attacked others, taking many prisoners and burning some alive.

CORONATION OF THE POPE.

A BRILLIANT CEREMONY.

FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT.

The Coronation of the Pope to-day was a brilliant ceremony.

Fifty thousand people, including many dignitaries, were in St. Peter's, and enthusiastically acclaimed the Pontiff. After the preliminary ceremonies of homage and obediency, the Pope was borne on the Sedia Gestatoria to the Podium before the altar of confession where the tiara was placed by Cardinal Macchi on the head of his Holiness, who after being proclaimed Pius the Tenth blessed the people and retired to the Vatican fatigued by the great heat and long ceremony which had lasted five and a half hours.

M. COMBES AT MARSEILLES.

FIRED AT BY AN ITALIAN.

THE ASSAILANT ARRESTED.

M. Combes, French Minister of the Interior, arrived at Marseilles yesterday, and met with an enthusiastic reception, and to-day was present at a banquet given in his honour. On leaving the banquet and proceeding to the prefecture a missile was thrown at his carriage and hit a servant on the box seat. A man who was with the thrower, and who is an Italian, then fired two shots from a revolver which missed their aim.

The police immediately arrested the men.

The incident has caused much excitement.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSALS.

VIEWS OF TREASURY AND BOARD OF TRADE OFFICIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 10.

The "Indian Daily News'" London correspondent, wiring on August 9th,, says that the "Daily Mail" announces that the permanent officials of the Treasury and Board of Trade have, as a result of an enquiry, unanimously advised against Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, and he opines that their decision will have the greatest influence in determining Mr. Balfour's attitude.

INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

A LABOUR MEMBER'S RESOLUTION.

"The Indian Daily News'" London correspondent says that Mr Shackleton, the Lancashire Labour Member, had given notice of a resolution proposing the abolition of the Indian Import Duties.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

A NEW AGREEMENT.

FRENCH CAPITALISTS' INTERESTS.

LONDON, AUGUST 9

The "Standard" says that M. Delcasse has charged M. Auborgneau, the Manager of the Ottoman Bank, to negotiate a new agreement with the French and German promoters of the Baghdad Railway. M. Delcasse claims 50 per cent. of the original stock for French capital and the Germans offer forty.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUGUST 9.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. "Peninsular," with the English mails of the 31st ultimo, left here for Bombay at 9 p. m. to-day, and the same Company's s. s. India left for Colombo and Australia at 10 p.m. to-day.

A PRETTY story about the late Pope is told by a German journal. The Pontiff was very fond of doves, particularly of one which used to come to his window daily to feed from his hand. During his last illness the dove came at the accustomed hour, but found the window closed. Beating with its wings, it attracted attention, and the Pope's valet, Pio Centra, was ordered by his master to open the window and feed the bird. But the dove, refusing the crumbs from a strange hand, flew straight to the bed of the dying Pope, alighted there, and with evident signs of satisfaction allowed him to caress it.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

CENTENARY MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 10.

A meeting of Christians of all denominations in Poona was held at the Albert Edward Institute, this evening, for the purpose of taking part in the centenary meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Revd. Dr. MacArthur presided. The meeting was under the patronage of Lord Northcote. Amongst those present were Sir Robert Low, the Hon. Mr. Fulton, and Dr. Mackichan. The proceeding opened with prayers and a hymn, after which the Bishop rose and said:—The object of the meeting is to inaugurate Poona, an effort which, he trusted, will be made all over the world on behalf of the Bible Society throughout the centenary year. The celebration of the Society's 100th birthday will not indeed take place till the 7th of March 1904, but as the object is to diffuse information, to watch the interest, and to obtain, if possible, increased support for the already colossal work which the Society is carrying on, much time was needed, and so the observance of the centenary is to extend over two years. Christian organisations have of necessity to work over great areas of their activities in separation from each other, and that fact makes it all the more welcome that in the vital work of publication, diffusion in many tongues throughout the world of sacred scriptures, they can, to a great extent, work together. There are one or two things which we may say with respect to the British and Foreign Bible Society. It has accomplished in 100 years a work surpassing in magnitude than other religious societies have collected in the period. Even in the days of increasing wealth the sum of £13,000,000 sterling is a remarkable result. It produced nearly 170 million copies of Scriptures, whole or in part, which is equally remarkable. I think we may say that no Christian society enjoys so large and general a measure of appreciation and gratitude as the Bible Society. The Society for the Propagation of Gospel warmly acknowledges the friendliness of relations and great debt that it owes, The Universities mission to Central Africa and the Cambridge Mission to Delhi bear similar testimony to the great assistance which they have received from the Society in their work. The Society has suggested the centenary offering from those who are disposed to help. Revd, Dr, Mackichan, Principal, Wilson College, and Revd, Richardson, late of Hansaland, West Africa, spoke at great length, A collection was made and nearly a sum of Rs. 300 was collected. A vote of thanks was given to the Lord Bishop, and the meeting dispersed.

LECTURE ON METEOROLOGY.

CALCUTTA AUGUST 16.

Mr. Little, the Meteorological Reporter, lectured to-night before the Asiatic Society on the "Method of Meteorology". His main point was that before meteorology can become an exact science, we must enlarge the system of what are technically known as "controls" as well as to improve those which past investigation and experience have shown to be valuable in explaining weather conditions.

THE PLANT AND RICKFORD CASE.

STATEMENT BY ACCUSED.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 10.

In the Plant and Rickford cases to-day one witness was re examined, and the accused made a statement, in the course of which they said they did not feel they had been acting dishonestly, and that they expected certain money to be able to make good their overdrafts.

The Court decided to frame the charges to-morrow after considering the expediency of arranging various counts of cheating and abetment.

Plant added in his statement that they merely went to Calcutta for a "rag," andobtained money as they could not have fun without it. Until he was arrested in Calcutta, Plant said, he did not know he was indebted when leaving Bangalore.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

Major-General Black has been selected to officiate in command of the Oudh district vice General Hill on leave home.

Colonel Spens has arrived in India and proceeded to assume command of the Allahabad District.

Lieutenant-Colonels Allen, South Staffordshires, Gore Brown, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, and Humphery, 1st Gloucestershire, all vacate the command of their regiments next October.

The resignation of the Commission by Lieutenant Willis, 15th Hussars, has been approved.

Sergeant-Major Featherstone, the Buffs, has been recommended for promotion to Quartermaster.

The 13th Rajputs, who were lately ordered to prepare for service in Somaliland, have now been demobilised, as further reinforcements are not at present required.

THE British Mission to Thibet is now camped below the walls of the little Thibetan fort of Kambajong, a great plain stretching northwards as far as the eye can reach, the whole country being at an elevation of fifteen thousand feet. The weather is pleasant and barley crop about the place is coming into ear. From Toungoo to Kambajong the country proved to be open, and no road will be required. On the British side to the south of Toungoo, however, there is a very bad stretch, where the old road has completely given way for twenty-five miles, and difficulties of reconstructing it with local labour are so great that it is proposed to send another Pioneer regiment to assist. The 23.d Pioneers from Meean Meer, who have already been warned for service, may possibly be employed. Mr. Wilton of the Chines. Customs, has arrived, and is proceeding via Darjeeling to join the Mission at Kambojong. He should be able to assist materially in settling the question of the status of the Thibetan representatives who have presented themselves.

ONE of the best of the Whistler stories relates to the debt collector who called to see the artist on business in his Chelsea studio in the days of the early struggles. He found the master painting by the light of two candles that two brother artists were holding for him. The brother artists gave the dun clearly to understand that he must not disturb the painter at his work, but must wait until Whistler was ready to attend to him. The dun waited, not at all unwilling to have the opportunity of watching a celebrity at his easel. Presently one of the artists passed one of the candles to him, saying, "Hold this for me a minute." The dun took it, pleased to render even a small service to the great man. "Hold this for me," said the other artist; and the dun found himself holding two candles at arms' length, while Whistler restlessly painted on. Suddenly, however, he stopped painting, and rose. "Don't move," he said to the dun. "Hold those candles just like that. I want to find exactly the same light when I return." Then the master left the room, and the dun continued holding the candles until his arms began to ache. "Do you think Mr. Whistler will be much longer?" he gasped at last. "I don't know," said the artists. "He said he was going to Paris by the night boat;" and the dun at last became aware of the trick that had been played upon him.

POLO IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 24.

THOUGH the season is drawing to a close, a good many well-known players are still in town, and the clubs are much frequented. On last Saturday the attendances at Hurlingham and Ranelagh were very good, though a heavy shower in the morning, and another during the afternoon, did much to spoil sport, and through this week there have been several interesting matches.

Polo players were attracted to Hurlingham on Saturday to see the final of the County Cup when Eden Park strove to win the trophy for the third year in succession. On this occasion they had to meet a very strong club in Blackmore Vale, at whose hands they suffered a very severe defeat. The Somersetshire men played splendidly, and it was evident after the first few minutes' play that, baring accidents, they would become the holders of the Cup. They won eventually by eight goals to two.

At Ranelagh the final of the Hunt Tournament was concluded, the contesting teams being Warwickshire represented by Captain Greathed, Mr. F. J. Mackey, Mr. F. A. Gill, and Mr. D. Milburn, and the Essex Union whose side comprised Mr. L. Carr, Mr. C R. Carr, Mr. E. B. Sheppard, and Mr. R. Courage. Mr Sheppard was in excellent form and did much to secure victory for his side, who won the match by six goals to two. There were also Polo Pony Races at this club which were well contested, some of the finishes being very close.

During the week the Final Tournament is being played at Hurlingham and the matches so far have been very even and good. Eight teams entered, and the final will be played to-morrow. At Ranelagh there has been no tournament, but several teams who intend shortly to visit the country have been playing together and have had some capital contests. One match in particular between Ranelagh and the Wasps was a most enjoyable game to watch being played at full pressure and with little to choose between the sides throughout the game.

At Roehampton a Public Schools' Tournament has been in progress, and many of the best players of the day are taking part in it. The Messrs. Miller, the Messrs. Nickalls, the Messrs. Grenfell, Captain Jenner, Mr. Menzies, and Mr. E. B. Sheppard are amongst the number, and visiting this club any day lately it is hard to realize that the season will be over so soon. The surprise of the week was the defeat of the Old Rugbeians (Mr. Harold Ward, Mr. M. Nickalls, Mr. C. P. Nickalls, and Mr. P. W. Nickalls) by the old Harrovians, consisting of Mr. N. Baring, Captain G. W. Hobson, Mr. J. Belville, and Captain E. D. Miller. The old Harrovians won by five goals to two. Mr. Buckmaster in an interesting article published lately stated that he considered Mr. P. W. Nickalls to be the best back in England. And both, this player and his brother Mr. C. Nickalls, were in the great Anglo-American matches last year. It is interesting, therefore, in connection with the match I have just mentioned, to note Mr. Buckmaster's remark anent Captain E. D. Miller, that he can do wonders with a weak team. On this occasion he certainly did, proving his own great capacity as a player, and the soundness of Mr. Buckmaster's judgment.

The King's visit to Ireland has indirectly been the means of creating a very interesting match between England and Ireland, which, though not representative, may lead to an annual international contest between both countries. This would be good for sport. As matters stand, it happens that four well-known polo players are at present in Ireland, three of them owing to the King's visit. Lord Shrewsbury, as hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, is in attendance at the court functions. The Hon. Dudley Marjoribanks and the Hon. R. Ward are on duty in Dublin with a detachment of the Blues ordered specially over during the King's visit; and General Rimington is in command of the Cavalry Brigade at the Curragh. It seems that Hurlingham has given its approval to these four players representing England in a match to-day in the Phœnix Park against four others equally representative of Ireland. Some of the London papers have gone so far as to state that the match is in fact an international one. It is nothing of the kind. Whichever side wins, neither country will be entitled to claim a victory over the other. But should it be the means of establishing an annual international match, then it will have done much to stimulate polo in Ireland Though better perhaps than an international match in which for many years England must ever be victorious would be the admission of the Irish County Clubs in the County Cup Tournament in England. There is more equality between County Clubs in England and Ireland than we can fairly expect between the four best English and Irish players. And should an Irish County Club ever take the County Cup across St. Georges channel then a very sportsmanlike rivalry would be created which would go far to improve polo in both countries.

MOTOR-CAR LEGISLATION.

A PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

THE following announcement has just been issued by the Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay:—"An application has been received by Government from certain gentlemen proposing to get up a company for a motor-car service between Poona and Mahableshwar, and having regard to the large initial expenditure to be incurred, asking for a guarantee to secure them from the competition of other motor-car companies for a limited number of years on terms to be agreed on as to the fares to be charged and conditions to be observed. The promoters have been informed that under the present law no guarantee can be given, but that Government hope to legislate shortly on the subject, after which their application will be disposed of. The Bill for the Control of Motor-cars will, it is hoped, be laid before the Legislative Council before the end of the current year."

PLOUGHING BY SPIRIT-MOTOR.

ON the Prussian crown-land of Schildberg, in Neumark, the first experiment has been made with a spirit-motor plough that was manufactured at Frankfurt. The trial proved not only that the spring-ploughing could be done satisfactorily in a technical sense, but that it could be done more cheaply by a spirit motor than by steam, the method previously in use at Schildberg. The plough had a great help to its regular action in the fact that the land to be turned was almost as level as if it had been rolled. The spirit driven machine did considerably more work than it would if steam had been the propeller. From the start it went at a high rate of speed, and kept it up regularly. The special plough used had a 60 horse power and was constructed on a double plan with four wide shares which turned the earth to a depth of fourteen inches even in stony and heavy ground. In comparison with steam it was found to be far more economical in the matter of water and coal consumption.

GALLANTRY is by no means rare in English courts of justice, though the occasions for it are rarer than they are in other countries. Spain, for instance, where an alcalde has been known to exchange sweetmeats and cigarettes with a fair complainant. Mr. Justice Phillimore, however, improved upon custom by fluttering the Girls' High School at York with a visit in his robes. Miss Phillimore, his cousin, is head mistress there, and the Judge, making a virtue of necessity, explained good-humouredly that he had "come as he was" to please the students, when the probabilities are that he had found no time for disrobing. His lordship, in an appropriate little speech, touched on the priestly origin of justiciary robes in days when clerics were the only men qualified by learning to act in cases which puzzled the wits of the barons Then to save his hearers wondering how the tonsure could ever have developed into a flowing wig, the judge added that the wig was a much later addition to the costume, dating as it did, from the reign of the Second Charles.

CRICKET.

PRESIDENCY TEST MATCH.

CIVIL vs. MILITARY.

WITH a view to enabling the Presidency Selection Committee to fill the remaining seven places in the Presidency team for the first of the two annual fixtures between the European cricketers of the Presidency and the Parsees, a match was arranged between the Civil and Military of the Presidency, for which several prominent players from the Mofussil were invited down to Bombay. The Military won the toss and sent in Faviell and Carroll. Both batsmen were considered to have an excellent chance of being selected, and judging from the way they shaped while together confirmed the good reports that had been received of them from Poona. Faviell who was smartly taken at the wicket when he had made 9 plays with a very straight bat and makes the most of his long reach. He gives one the idea of being a batsman who should make plenty of runs. Carroll who just reached double figures also displayed promising form, and has a beautiful stroke between cover and mid-off which should get him lots of runs. Parsons did not stop in long enough to give one an opportunity of judging his form and the same may be said of Pocock With the exception of Airy, who hit a couple of fours and a two, none of the remaining batsmen offered any resistance to the bowling. Of the new bowlers tried, Pogson did very well, keeping a splendid length and completely tiring up the batsmen. Elliott after the first few overs bowled steadily, and had the best analysis. The Civil started their innings with George and Smith who kept together for a quarter of an hour, when an adjournment for lunch was made.

On the resumption of play after tiffin George, who had knocked up 10 before the adjournment, was caught without increasing his score. Shortly after Sinclair and Smith became associated for the second wicket a heavy downpour flooded the ground, and caused a delay of an hour and three quarters. The pitch drying slowly, it was eventually found necessary to mark out a new pitch. Resuming play at 4-30 both batsmen got to work, but quarter of an hour later Smith was badly run out by his partner for 17. He had shaped very well indeed, and seemed likely to make a long stay at the wicket. Sinclair batted in vigorous style for 30, which included five fours, before succumbing to a curly one from Wallinger. Pogson only made a short stay, being out l. b. w. to Wallinger for 2. Monteath, who was the next to go, shaped perhaps better than anyone else during the day, his 28 being the outcome of correct and stylish cricket. His display should greatly strengthen his chance of being selected for the Presidency. Burns did not remain in long, and Priestly who succeeded was out to the third ball he received without scoring, his third duck in Bombay. Elliot and Walcott played out time, stumps being drawn at 6 o'clock. The following were the scores:—

MILITARY.

Lt W F O Faviell, c Walcott, b Richardson	9
Lt B M Carroll, c and b Richardson	10
Lt W F Parsons, b Coombs	1
Capt P F Pocock, c Sinclair, b Pogson	7
Lt R J Armes, b Pogson	0
Lt H St G Scott, c and b Elliott	4
Lt J O Airy, c Coombs, b Elliott	10
Lt E A Wallinger, c Smith, b Elliott	4
Lt H O Carroll, run out	3
Lt H W Green, not out	7
Lt W S Locker, b Elliott	0
Extras	5
Total	60

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Richardson	9	12	4	2
Coombs	11	19	2	1
Pogson	7	7	3	2
Elliott	5·2	17	0	4

CIVIL.

A L Smith, run out	17
W B George, c Carroll, b Faviell	10
H D Sinclair, b Wallinger	30
J Monteath, c Pocock, b B M Carroll	28
H Pogson, l-b-w, b Wallinger	2
C L Burns, b B M Carroll	9
R S A Elliot, not out	5
K Priestley, c Faviell, b B M Carroll	0
S W Walcott, not out	1
E S Coombs) did not bat.	
H L Richardson)	
Extras	4
Total (for 7 wkts)	106

A telegram has been received from Bulsara, the Parsee bowler, announcing that he is on his way to Bombay to take part in the Presidency-Parsee cricket match. It was feared at first that the Parsees would have to take the field without him. Lieut. J. J. McDonogh, the Poona cricketer, will be unable to assist the Presidency, and his bowling will be greatly missed.

PARMANANDDAS JIVANDAS HINDU GYMKHANA VS. POPAT WADI CRICKET CLUB.

The above match was placed on the Hindu Gymkhana ground and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 74 runs and one wicket. Subjoined are the full scores:—

POPAT WADI C. C.

B M Rane, b Prabhaker	13
C S Trilkeker, c Deshmukh, b C V Mehta	10
W G Shetl, b Prabhaker	8
W B Kirtiker, c Deshmukh, b C V Mehta	5
M S Jayaker, c M V Mehta, b Prabhaker	23
J M Dnairyawar, not out	27
K V Desai, b Prabhaker	0
Kshiraeger, b C V Mehta	6
G S Trilkeker, l-b-w, b C V Mehta	3
G D Rane, b C V Mehta	0
K G Kothare, st Dhareyelker, b C V Mehta	0
Extras	5
Total	97

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

	B	M	R	W
C V Mehta	98	4	59	6
N G Prabhaker	96	6	33	4

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Deshmukh, l-b-w, b Rane G D	56
L S Bhandare, c Kirtiker, b Kshiraeger	3
C V Mehta, c Kothare, b Kirtiker	50
M V Mehta, b Dhairyawan	20
Prabhaker, b Dhairyawan	25
Motiwalla, b Kshiraeger	9
Dhareyelker, l-b-w, b Dhairyawan	1
Dabholker, b Dhairyawan	0
Dandeker, b Dhairyawan	0
Gothaskar) to bat.	
K J Chatri)	
Extras	7
Total	171

POPAT WADI C. C.

	B	M	R	W
Kirtiker	102	5	47	1
Kshiraeger	72	2	30	2
Dhairyawan	74	2	26	5
Kothare	18	0	14	0
G S Trilokeker	24	0	11	0
G W Rane	30	0	27	1

PARMANANDDAS JIVANDAS HINDU GYMKHANA VS. YOUNG HINDU CRICKET CLUB.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in a draw. Subjoined are the full scores:—

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

G R Banda, c Pal, Talpade	34
P G Sukhadia, l-b-w, b Talpade	13
Deshmukh, c Deo, b Talpade	2
K A Date, c Masarker, b Talpade	3
B V Shunker, c Murker, b Talpade	14
Rajarao, c Trilokeker, b Talpade	13
N S Dadeker, l-b-w, b Deo	6
V H Dholie, c and b, Deo	2
S A Shett c Pai, b Deo	9
P G Dhargelker, not out	3
Bhatsodeker, b Deo	4
Extras	111
Total	

YOUNG HINDU C. C.

	B	M	R	W
M R Deo	126	9	43	4
V B Talpade	114	7	55	6
Chowbal	24	1	9	0

YOUNG HINDU C. C.

K U Agasker, b Banda	0
Masurker, b Date	23
W B Talpade, run	1
M D Pai, b Date	31
M R Deo, c Raja Rao, b Date	18
Damdeker, not out	8
R D Pai, b Banda	0
Chowbal, b Date	0
Mirker, not out	1
Trilokeker, Talkare) total.	
Extras	2
Total	87

B. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

	B	M	R	W
Banda G R	72	5	27	2
Bhalaodeker	48	2	23	0
Date	78	2	23	4
Purushottam	21	0	10	0

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall. In the absence of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was voted to the chair.

BACTERIOLOGY OF PLAGUE.

Dr. K. E Dadachanji moved: That the President be requested to invite the attention of Government to the following extract from the Executive Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1903, regarding the absence of research into the bacteriology of plague outside the body with a request that they will be pleased to bring the extract to the notice of the Government of India and move them to take such action in the matter as may be deemed desirable:—Up to the present time the micro-organism has not been recovered from any of these sources outside the body, and the evidence we have of its existence outside the body is only circumstantial. The reason for this may be that Bacteriologists in searching for the plague microbe have confined themselves to methods which only look for the organism as it exists in the blood or excretions of infected men or animals or in culture in the laboratory, and have overlooked the fact that outside the body the microphyte may take on quite a different form and only become virulent when introduced into suitable media, than to develope into the organism which is familiar to the investigator in the body of the animal or man; that it can lie dormant in certain places and under certain conditions, resisting influences until introduced into the system, is certain. The immense field provided in Bombay for valuable research in this direction has not been taken advantage of. It appears incomprehensible to me that these opportunities have been so neglected and that Government have not caused constant and persisting research into the Bacteriology of Plague outside the body. We know nothing more about the subject than we did in 1897.

Dr. J. J. Cursetji seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner said he had forwarded a report to the Government on the subject matter of the proposition, and he thought it would serve the purpose Dr. Dadachanji had in view, if he placed the reply of the Government before the Corporation on his receiving it. He, therefore, advised Dr. Dadachanji to withdraw his proposition.

Dr. Dadachanji said after an explanation given by the Commissioner, he would ask the permission of the Corporation to withdraw his proposition.

The permission having been granted, the motion was withdrawn.

HEALTH CAMPS ON KENNEDY SEA FACE.

In accordance with a notice of motion Rao Bahadur Dinkji Cassinathji moved: That the Municipal Commissioner be informed that the Corporation are strongly of opinion that the ground on the Kennedy Sea Face hitherto occupied by private Health Camps during cold weather should be reserved for that purpose. He said the managers of the various health camps on the Kennedy Sea Face had recently been served with a notice that the grounds occupied by the camps would not be available for the next season as the Improvement Trust wanted to utilise the area. When the notice was received, he could not conceive for what better purpose the ground could be utilised by the Improvement Trust. He afterwards came to know that the Improvement Trust intended to erect semi-permanent structures for locating the poorest of the poor, who might be displaced by the operations of the Trust. But that idea, it appeared, had since been given up. Under the circumstances he would appeal to the Commissioner, as Chief Plague Officer, not to deprive the people of different communities of the use of that place for health camps. It was at the suggestion of the Commissioner himself that the heads of different communities were prevailed upon to open health camps on the grounds at the Kennedy Sea Face, and the measure had proved beneficial to those who resorted to the camps. These camps had proved a very useful purpose and those who utilised them were not the poorest of the poor, they were poor. If these people were not poor why, he asked, should the charitably disposed persons had raised funds for the maintenance of these camps?

Dr. Jehanghir J. Carsetji seconded the proposition which was carried.

WORK OF DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICERS.

In the absence of Mr. K. N. Wadya, in whose name the following motion stood, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved it: That the Commissioner be requested to obtain from the Health Officer and submit to the Corporation at an early date a report as to the bacteriological or other scientific work done by the Health Officer and the Divisional Health Officers since their appointment in Municipal service.

The Commissioner said the Health Officer and the Divisional Health Officers had not really had any opportunity of doing much scientific work. It might be remembered that the Municipal Laboratory had been established only very recently. Since then work had been going on and a report would be submitted to the Corporation at the end of the year. For the present it would be idle to ask him to obtain report from the officers.

Dr. Sukhia asked permission of the Corporation to withdraw his proposition. The permission having been granted the proposition was withdrawn.

AMENDMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Commissioner asked for urgency for the consideration of the following letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated the 30th June last. "I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the correspondence that has passed between Government and the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, regarding the amendment of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and to state that Government hope, in the course of the next cold weather session of the Legislative Council, to be in a position to introduce a Bill for the amendment for Sections 297, 338, 342, 343, 348, 349, 350, 351, 353, 354, 379, 449, 457 and 461 (c) of that Act, and that any proposals which the Corporation may have to make on the subject should be submitted to Government before the end of September next. I am at the same time to forward copies of the letters from the Government of India, regarding the joining time allowances of Government officers who may be appointed to the office of Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and to state that Government propose to introduce a section on the subject in the amending Bill."

Urgency having been granted, the Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the President be requested to inform the Government that the question of the amendment of the sections of the Act mentioned by them was under the consideration of the Corporation and that they hoped to address Government shortly on the subject (2). That a copy of the Government letter be forwarded to the Committee appointed by the Corporation resolution dated the 15th October 1902 to consider and report on the proposed amendments in the Municipal Act, in respect of regulations for streets and buildings, with a request that they would be good enough to submit their report at as early a date as possible, (3). That a copy of the letter be also forwarded to the Commissioner with reference to Corporation resolution dated 19th August 1901, and he be requested to submit as soon as possible the necessary amendments of sections 379, 449 and 450 of the Act. He said the committee had nearly finished their work and one more meeting was to be called to enable them to go through the whole work again to see that nothing had been left out. The three sections mentioned in the last para. of the proposition were not before the committee, and he was doubtful whether they would be able to submit to Government draft amendments with regard to them by the end of September.

Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama seconded the proposition which was adopted.

IMPROVEMENT OF FORT WARD.

Consideration was given to a report of the committee on the representation to be made to the Bombay Improvement Trust regarding the improvement of insanitary area in the Fort Ward.

Dr. Katrak moved that the report be approved and adopted and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request to make to the Improvement Trust under Section 21 of Act IV of 1898, an official representation in respect of the areas shewn by the red lines and red scoring on the plan accompanying the report.

Dr. Naik seconded the proposition.

Dr. Viegas said he thought Dr. Katrak would have refrained from moving the proposition in view of the fact that the Corporation had already, on the motion of Mr. Kaud Kshirodin, appointed a committee to prepare a list of the most insanitary areas of the city and the order in which they should be taken up first. He thought in face of that resolution it would not be fair and just on the part of the corporation to put the claims of one ward before every other ward, when they knew that the Fort Ward was less insanitary than other wards of the city. He contented that it would not only savour of favouritism to adopt the proposition but by passing it the Corporation would be guilty of the same mistake and dereliction of duty, which had been levelled against the Improvement Trust. He moved an amendment to the effect that the report be forwarded to the Committee appointed by the Corporation on the motion of Mr. Kaikobad Kabhadia to submit a comprehensive report for the whole city.

Mr. Baptista seconded the amendment. He said there were many other wards which were more insanitary than the Fort ward, and he therefore did not see the urgency of improving it.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said he was surprised that the Chairman of the Standing Committee who was also a Corporation's representative on the Improvement Trust, should have used strong language without making himself acquainted with the policy which the Corporation had adopted in that matter. He could not see how there could be any favouritism in moving such a resolution. Dr. Viegas resolution amounted to this that because the Fort ward happened to be inhabited by a large number of Parsis the Parsi members were guilty of favouritism.

(To be concluded on page 6.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

AMERICAN COTTON TOPICS.

A MANCHESTER TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

THE AUTOMATIC LOOM.

LONDON, JULY 24.

THE past week in the American Cotton Market has been characterised by great excitement and sensational fluctuations in prices. Early in the week a fall of about two cents a pound occurred on liquidation, attributed partly to the New Orleans bull clique. But many weaker bulls were forced to sell out their holdings, and the situation is regarded by many as stronger and healthier as a result. At any rate the break has been followed by an almost equally marked recovery, for the bull clique entered the market again and forced prices upward by leaps and bounds. Meanwhile sentiment here is bearish on the improving crop outlook, the unfavourable reports in regard to the state of the cotton goods trade on both sides of the water, the renewed depression at the Stock Exchange, and the dulness of the trade in the actual cotton; but bears are not inclined to take the aggressive for the movements of the market during the week have demonstrated clearly enough that the New Orleans bulls are stronger financially than many had supposed. Certainly they withstood one of the severest tests in the history of the cotton trade. As to the crop outlook, official advices indicate that in Texas the plants made very rapid growth, but the week in many respects was an unfavourable one for cotton. In several counties complaint is made of rank growth and an absence of forms. The fields are becoming grassy in all sections and quite foul in the northern portion. The boll weevil continues to increase in numbers and is now reported as far east as Jasper County, north to Smith, Navarro, and Bosque, and west to Burnet and Bexar counties. In some localities it is doing little damage, but in a number of counties great damage is reported. In North Carolina the week was extremely favourable for growth. At the close there were beneficial showers, while during the rest of the week the weather was dry, warm, and sunny. Cotton shows decided improvement. Lice are disappearing, and first blooms are reported.

The week was the most favourable of the season in South Carolina, with the exception of limited localities where the ground was too wet. Warm, humid weather and the moist condition of the soil were conditions conducive to growth, and crops responded. Cotton is still small, however, and on light soils is yellow: but generally it has a better colour than heretofore and is growing rapidly. Lice have about disappeared. Some fields are blooming freely in the eastern part of the State, but in other parts blooming is not yet general and many fields have not put on any squares Clean fields are the exception. In Georgia the week was very favourable for growth and cultivation of crops. Warm nights and well-distributed showers were beneficial, and the cotton shows a marked improvement although plants continue two to four weeks late. Blooms and squares are appearing in many sections, and there is a general absence of complaint of damage by insect pests. Fields are generally clean, and the outlook at present is more encouraging. The week in Florida was generally favourable for work, which advanced rapidly. Grass is still troublesome on some lowlands, but the warm weather stimulated cotton, which made fair progress. The staple is healthy and putting on fruit. In Tennessee the temperature was the highest of the season, and the week was favourable; cotton has improved, and has been cleaned out to a great extent. The plant is still small, however.

Temperatures averaged about normal or slightly above in Alabama, and the week, as a whole, was one of the most favourable of the season, Cotton, though still small, is now growing well. It is generally well stalked, and improving steadily. It is making more growth than blooms, but squares are quite general. Some lowland fields are still grassy, but the crop as a whole is generally clean and, though late, is promising. In Louisiana the weather conditions were generally favourable for cotton. The rainfall was irregular, too much being reported in some localities and not enough in others. As a rule, however, a rapid and vigorous growth is reported. Upland crops are clean, but those in the bottoms are getting grassy, and injury will result unless dry weather enables cultivation to be pushed. In a few places the plant is shedding young forms as a result of excessive rains. The crop is two to three weeks late in most sections, and is blooming slowly. Normal temperatures and local showers prevailed in Mississippi. The week, on the whole, was quite favourable for the cultivation and growth of crops, which are clean on uplands but somewhat grassy on lowlands, especially where heavy rain fell last week. Cotton is growing fast, and continues to improve, although it is poor in spots where rainfall has been deficient. Blooms are becoming more general, and some old cotton is being ploughed for the last time in southern counties. Temperatures were seasonable in Arkansas, and were accompanied by copious and well-distributed showers in the latter part of the week. The crop is generally clean. The plant is small, but is making rapid growth, and the stands, condition, and colour show improvement generally. In Oklahoma and the Indian Territories cotton is making rapid growth, and shows improvement. Beneficial rains occurred, and the crop is now in fair condition. The crop shows improvement also in Missouri.

A circular, dated July 14, from Messrs. Hubbard Brothers, and Co., of New York, refers to the improvement in crop prospects and the consequent more bearish feeling both in America and Europe. "This condition," it is pointed out, "is the usual feature at this season of the year, so much so that it was an axiom thirty years ago that if the July prospect could be sold at the October price" planters would make their fortunes very rapidly. It is anticipated that confidence may be shaken by the usual August complaints, and that serious reports of damage to the crop would cause a rapid advance in the present condition of depleted cotton stocks. "Great interest is taken in the situation of the bull party in July and August, as they show no disposition to liquidate their holdings and no open lack of confidence in their ability to carry the deal through." The report concludes with the assertion that "a large crop this season must be made or the spinners' position will be worse than this year." Other reports upon the cotton situation present curious disparities, dependent to some extent no doubt upon particular prepossessions. By some the ravages of the boll weevil are considered comparatively unimportant, and again a New Orleans report, which may not unfairly be classed as a bull manifesto, declares that it is increasing to an alarming extent and "threatening destruction to the larger part of the Texas crop." However, it is "the second brood, which is the most dangerous and is now hatching," that is to bring about a state of things in which "purchases of new-crop months in weak periods should prove profitable. The same report, which seems to regard the bull speculators as a very solid and admirable set of men, cannot find language strong enough for the Wallstreet gamblers, thieves, bandits, and cut-throats who make up the bear party. Probably the Lancashire spinner, will be disposed to quote "A plague on both your houses."

The new department of bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing and paper-making opened on July 21st at the Manchester School of Technology should prove not only a great educational instrument but also an important

sult of this the well-known schools of Crefeld, Munchen-Glapbach, and others have been established. The transition from the laboratory to the dyehouse or the printworks involves, as it were, a breach of continuity, and the student, no matter how well trained in scientific methods will often find himself confronted with difficulties in the attempt to translate laboratory methods into practical processes on the industrial scale. These difficulties undoubtedly arise in part from the fact that many of the operations and processes carried on in works necessitate the employment of intricate and complicated machinery; partly also from the fact that it is not easy, in many instances, to ascertain the exact relations between the conditions under which certain results are arrived at in the laboratory and in the works. Mere models of machines and appliances are not sufficient to remedy this deficiency in technical education, and satisfactory results can only be achieved by introducing, as a part of the educational scheme, practical operations on a scale directly comparable in magnitude with industrial work. The great aim which has been borne in mind in the equipment of this new department has therefore been to design and construct the various machines so as to establish working condition identical with those existing in the actual works.

The invention and perfecting of mechanical devices for lessening the cost of weaving are of such vital importance to the staple industries of Lancashire and Yorkshire that the evolution of the automatic loom is being watched with deep interest. In the cop-changing type, as distinguished from the shuttle changing type, the Northrop loom stands as yet unrivalled. Rumours of a competing invention from Burnley have not yet meterialised. And the fact that eight, ten, and twelve looms can be and are being, tended by one weaver without any undue physical effort is beyond dispute. An inspection of the shed at Hyde where 500 of these looms are working affords an absolutely conclusive proof of this, and the fear that the operative weaver would be overworked in attending to a dozen looms is thus proved to be unfounded. So much is freely admitted by a growing section of the operatives and their most intelligent leaders. But it is also apparent that up to the present Lancashire manufacturers generally have not made up their minds in favour of the Northrop loom. Whether the cause lies in its initial cost, which when added to the present value of existing looms is considerable, or whether its comparative complexity is thought likely to militate against is continuous smooth working, is not an easy question to decide. The wholesale scrapping of existing looms which an immediate adoption of the Northrop loom would in most cases involve has, however, still to begin. Meanwhile the various examples of the other type of automatic loom—the shuttle-changing one—are being gradually and increasingly experimented with. The Hattersley loom, proved to be practicable by the continuously if slowly increasing number of such looms at work, has been given an exceptionally good opportunity of proving its merits by Messrs. Guthrie and Co., of Portsmouth, Todmorden, who boldly undertook the working of 160 looms of this type. Mr. Guthrie is an energetic, capable resourceful man of the sort which has done so much to foster technical progress in American mill practice, and if success attends his efforts it will be creditable and well deserved. The Baker-Kip loom, now made in Manchester by Messrs. Mather and Platt, is perhaps the nearest akin to the Northrop, both in its original and in its arrangement for stoppage on the breaking of either warp or weft.

However full of promise, it cannot be said to have passed as yet beyond the stage of experiment, and whilst its characteristic feature—the electrically operated weft exhaust detector—has been much admired, its practical value for Lancashire has still to be tested by our manufacturers upon a large commercial scale. The Blackburn loom, as far as is generally known, is at much the same stage, and is well spoken of, if not yet largely used. The more recently marketed automatic attachment of James Cowburn, described a short time ago in these columns, is slowly taking its place among the practically tested systems. A small number are working experimentally in the mills of Messrs. Simpson and Godlee, Limited, at Swinton, and of Messrs. John Rylands and Sons, Limited, at Gorton. Several prominent loom makers are now licensed to make and apply this system, and are doing so for several manufacturers at home and abroad. The mechanism of the Walker Continuous Loom Syndicate, Limited, of Halifax, which promised to settle the "two-looms-to one-weaver" question at Huddersfield, is understood to be still in the experimental stage, and the extent of its practical utility has yet to be fully determined. This in fact, is the present position of many interesting and promising inventions in weaving mechanism, of which one of the most recent is a loom made and exhibited by Messrs. Gregson and Munk, of Preston, successors to Messrs. Atherton Brothers. Their loom is fitted with a simple shuttle-changing device patented by James Rostron. Limited to loose reed looms, this motion is distinguished by the fewness, of its working parts. The arrangement for guiding the spent shuttle behind the shuttle-box back and its simple and effective method of placing the new shuttle in the box is ingenious and admirable. Its present reliance on the loose reed to avoid accidents due to the breakage of picking bands or any other interruption in the picking mechanism is, however, not quite satisfactory, for there is the possibility of a "trap" being caused by the shuttle if half in and half out of the box on the magazine side. This is an appreciable danger, but if it can be obviated the loom should equal if not surpass in merit several of the other similar machines whose practical value has been already proved.

Americans freely express their opinion that a great boom is pending in the province of Ontario. This view is supported by the great industrial developments which are daily recorded in the Canadian lay and technical press. The number of new manufacturing companies incorporated increases at an enormous rate. Simply to enumerate the names of these concerns would be too heavy a tax upon our space. Considered individually, and upon their capital status the average of them is small, but in the aggregate they indicate enormous activity and large capitalisation. They are not—and this is a healthy sign—all in one or two directions, but are spread over a multiplicity of industries of more or less importance. Incorporations begin at the modest 20,000 dols, and run up into seven figures. It is instructive to peruse a list of these registered incorporations, for, taken collectively, they serve as an indication of new markets arising. Among them we find in this one province several new pulp and and paper mills, saw mills, flour mills, factories connected with the manufacture or preparation of felt, woolens, flannels, electrical appliances, chemicals, patent medicines, stoves, tools, machinery of various kinds, agricultural implements, brick-making cement, tanning, glove-making, boot-making and leather working, mica and its products, vehicles, carriages, linen and canvas goods, petroleum and oils, carpetweaving, ship and boat building, and a host of minor trades. The Rainy River pulp and Paper Company, as we have previously mentioned, have secured a concession 270 square miles of pulp timber around Island Fal's on Sand River. We learn that they are about to put up a 30-ton mechanical pulp mill and a 15-ton chemical plant, with sidings from the Canadian Northern Railway, to open in 1905. From the laying of the first brick to the final equipment of these factories and works, with electric light, tools and machinery, there is business for those who have sufficient enterprise to look after it on the spot, or to keep their specialities under the observation of men who are at the root of the activity. Ontario particularly has an eye to benefiting from the bounties on iron and steel productions. Every inducement is being afforded for the great corporations of the United States to come over and help to make the province the great centre of these industries. We learn from Toronto that the United States Steel Corporation is taken active steps towards the erection of works. Unquestionably a great demand for tools and special machinery is bound to spring up in connection with the industries alluded to above. They speak confidently of being able to commence competition in a year from now which, however, is doubtful. The Corporation are frank enough in stating their aims which are to secure South African, Egyptian and Indian contracts, as well as those of the Dominion.

THE STRONG TALE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

"On Poppar's side we're descended from the whole of the Pilgrim Fathers and on Mommer's from the whole of the Pilgrim Ma's. Among my other relatives are Benjamin Franklin, General Fairfax, John Milton, William Shakespeare, John Wesley, Richard Hampden, Abraham Lincoln, Oliver Cromwell, Admiral Howe, Tam Pearse, Bill Brewer, Jan Steer, Peter Davey, Peter Gurney, 'Dan'l Widden, 'Arry 'Awke and Uncle Tom Cobley and all, besides numerous other famous gentlemen whose names have slipped my memory. You bet! But look here, stranger. I've something else to tell you, and as I hear you're a bit ready with your pen, I'll kiss you right here, just like the gals did Hodson and Lipton, if you'll send just a par home to your paper about the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Pegin like this :—

"The Pike at the World's Fair is an amusement boulevard a mile in length in the forest. Its wondrous pinnacles and domes will glitter far above the Exposition City, along a wooded plateau. Its murmurous sounds will come to the gaiety-seeker through charming bits of woodland. In one unbroken spell, nearly a mile long, it sweeps through giant monarchs of the primeval landscape. Constantly pursuing its swerving course the Exposition visitor will each moment of his quest for sensation, have new scenes thrust into his bewildered vision. Long struggling villages, tiny wooden shanties, hamlets on the edges of pine forests where you may buy omelets and pineapple perry, fleeting torrents, miles of box-wood trees and maples and cherry trees, tall clumps of bamboo, long vistas, rain-swept valleys green carved uplands above and blue straight downlands below, glimpses of deep shady combes and bright varnished brushes, cark forests and mountain-streams, dashing sideways to the sea, hot sulphur springs that bubble and squeak, paradises of translucent waters, and sylvan retreats, shaven bronzes, and close cropped bonzes, giant cryptomerias, nineteen foreign warships, holy calms that hush the voice and make the foot tread softly. Strange climes and dissimilar peoples will come into view each minute. Music typical to the great list of foreign lands, to be shown on The Pike, will tickle and clash on the surprised ear so that the central motive of this immense amusement section, will impress one with the sense of a delightful trip around the whole world. For further particulars and tickets, also for exhibit plots apply Miss Consuela Clementine D. Anchorfluke, Michimilimsck Ill., U.S.A.

"I can give you some more if you like, but I guess that'll do for once," said she, fulfilling her promise, and I wish she hadn't. So does Smithson.

* * *

As I remarked in my last I ought to have told you something of the Inland Sea. But really it is all a fraud. At least I think so, but I don't know. I was asleep all the time. We passed everything at night—which I call a beastly swindle and propose to sue the steamship company for breach of faith.

I was about to write on politics, but I remember it is easier to write Trottrerese and if I do remark on the solemnly preposterous rubbish I used to write about Russia and Japan and the Balkans and the arrant nonsense about the Persian Gulf, with which I flooded the daily press—well that is Trotterese too.

"You might have made that present imperfect tense," mildly interposed Smithson; but I do not profess to appreciate jokes of subtlety Taipanese.

* * *

To please him I give permission for the insertion of a doggerel rhyme he has written, though of course, as I have not edited it I must not be held responsible for his unmitigated trash.

"The head of the absent critic is beyond the reach of a bludgeon,"—HITOMARUSIDONONO.

It's not very nice for your budli,
Who sits in your office and grinds,
To be told all his labours
Are nonsense—be Jaberz,
He 'luminates nothing—but blinds,

It's all very well for Krapotkin,
Who goes to Japan with a frown,
To tell you he's peaceful
And modest and graceful,
And you at the best are a clown.

It's all Tommy Rot for to tell you
That Japan doesn't spoil for a fight.
That Russia is piceless,
And armless and viceless,
His heart you thought black is pure white

You know as you sit there in harness,
And try to imagine it state,
That it's best to write early
In platitudes pearly,
Much better too soon than too late.

Now you find the true secrets of Russia,
New Zealand, Belgrade, or Chusan
Can be learnt much the best
While you're taking a rest
Out at sea, in a junk, off Japan.

A LAND OF PROMISE.

IN the not very remote past when Europeans looked to South Africa only for ostrich feathers and sunshine, it was a common practice for English doctors to order hopeless cases of pulmonary disease to this country. "When there is no hope at home try the Cape of Good Hope" "Keep below deck until you reach Madeira," &c. How painfully familiar such phrases sound. Often the prescription succeeded more often it failed. It is within the knowledge of everybody that the late Cecil Rhodes came here to find health, not fortune, and succeeded in gaining both. But his experience was not the common one. The cemeteries of South Africa are dotted with almost as many graves of Englishmen who came here in quest of health as of those who were slain in battle or died of diseases incident to warfare.

It is a fact established beyond possibility of dispute that no climate the world can offer is sufficient in itself to arrest the progress of consumption, though unquestionably it is a very important aid to other treatment.

But what should that other treatment be?

No question was ever more debated, or is still further from settlement. We will not attempt to answer it, but allow Mr. Charles Rodgers, of East London, to give a brief account of two illnesses from which he has suffered, which throws considerable light upon the matter.

Writing on February 9th, 1903, Mr. Rodgers observes:—I feel it my duty to bring to public notice the benefit I have received by using Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Five years ago I was stricken down with rheumatic fever, and was attended by three different doctors; but their united efforts did me little or no good, and my condition was for a long time very precarious. It was then that a friend advised me to try Seigel's Syrup, and I resolved to accept his advice. I was delighted to find myself very soon able to walk about as usual, and after taking only three bottles of the medicine I was capable of resuming my business.

"In July, 1900, I experienced another and a more serious trouble. It was found that I was suffering from a very weak chest. A doctor whom I consulted told me plainly that he feared I was consumptive, and ordered me to come to South Africa. I entertained no doubt that I was far gone in consumption having all the signs of that disease, but especially an extremely weak chest and an everpresent feeling of weakness and languor.

"Without being advised to do so, but with the recollection of the good that it had done me two years before in curing me of another complaint, I had the happy inspiration to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. The result exceeded my most sanguine expectations, and it was not long before I was as strong and healthy as any man could wish to be. I strongly recommend the use of that medicine to all who suffer as I did, and for the sake of humanity would like my case to be known far and wide."

Promise and performance are not quite the same thing, as many have discovered to their cost but the people who have built high hopes upon that from which Mr. Rodgers received so much benefit were never yet known to be disappointed.

SUIT BY THE PATIALA STATE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty continued at the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the hearing of a suit brought by the Council of Regency of the Patiala State against Messrs. William Watson and Co. and Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co. The plaintiffs are Sirdar Gurumkhan, Khalifa Syed Mahomed Hussain, Lalla Bhagwandass, the president and members of the Council of Regency, and H. H. Maharajah Bhupender Singh, the Maharajah of Patiala, by his duly appointed agent, Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Accountant-General, on deputation to the Patiala State. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Stanhope Bayley, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Raikes, Mr. Davar, and Mr. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for first defendant. The second defendants had failed and was represented by the Official Assignee, who was the third defendant.

The plaintiffs' claim was that it might be declared that under the circumstances set out in the plaint the defendants, S. J. Tellery and Co., had no power to pledge with the defendants, William Watson and Co., and that the defendants, William Watson and Co., had no power to take in pledge from the defendants, S. J. Tellery and Co, any portion of the Government Paper of Rs. 20,91,100 referred to in the plaint, and that any such pledge was wholly void, and that the defendants, William Watson and Co., acquired no property whatever in any portion of the Government paper for Rs. 20,91,100 which might have come to their hands. In any event it might be declared that the defendants, S. J. Tellery and Co., had no authority to give the defendants, William Watson and Co., any power of sale, and that the defendants, William Watson and Co., had no authority to sell any portion of the Government paper for Rs. 20,91,100 contrary to the terms agreed on by the agreement of the 31st August, 1898, referred to in the plaint, &c.

EVIDENCE FOR PLAINTIFFS.

Sodhi Harnam Singh, in further cross examination by Mr. Raikes, spoke of certain letters written by him to the Bank of Bombay. He never meant Messrs. Tellery and Co. to be the Bombay agents of H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala when he referred in one of those letters to such agents. He could not suggest who the Bombay Agents were. During his stay in Bombay he used to talk to Mr. Tellery in the English and Hindustani languages.

Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph examined by Mr. Lowndes said he was formerly the Accountant-General of the Madras Presidency. After the death of the late Maharajah of Patiala he had been deputed by the Government of India to Patiala. He had been asked to ascertain all the liabilities of the State and to find out how monies were spent during the previous ten years and what had become of them. He had correspondence with Mr. Doule, acting Chief Secretary of the Punjab, and he knew his signature. A certificate of the appointment of the three plaintiffs as Council of Regency as it was signed by the Chief Secretary, and the order appointing Mr. Biddulph as agent were put in.

Mr. Lowndes wanted to put in a document purporting to be a certificate to the effect that the late Maharajah was Prince in India under the Statute.

Mr. Raikes objected on the ground that it was entirely irrelevant to the purpose of the suit. The document in the case of the Sultan of Johore stood on an entirely different footing. It was not for the court to decide the construction of a statute.

Mr. Lowndes desired to put in the document only to show that the Government of India recognised the late Maharajah as an Indian Prince.

Mr. Raikes did not object to the document going in that form.

Mr. Biddulph, continuing, said he found the Maharajah's affairs in a very involved state, and he called upon Mr. Tellery for an account. Among the accounts was one for £90,000, sterling account, and in that account Mr. Tellery had debited Patiala with interest and £900 commission. In the rupee account, he had debited Patiala with Rs. 1,00,000 and interest. Witness recast the account, striking out the Rs. 1,00,000. Witness saw no reason why the item should continue in the account, and Mr. Tellery could show him no reason. The amount was entered as paid to the Maharaja of Dholpur by order of the Maharajah. Tellery never suggested that he had told Sodhi Harnam Singh that he was going to raise more money on Government paper. Witness insisted that the Government paper transactions account should be closed independently of other accounts. The Government paper transactions commenced in 1893. Witness knew that Tellery took the benefit of the Insolvency Act; and subsequently witness had a correspondence with the Official Assignee.

Mr. Raikes objected to the question.

Mr. Lowndes: The Official Assignee is a party to the suit.

Mr. Raikes remarked that the question was not relevant.

His lordship said he failed to see why it was not relevant.

Mr. Lowndes said he was going to show the relevancy. The Official Assignee enquired into the matter, and he found that no money was due from Patiala to Tellery. Obviously plaintiffs were entitled to prove that nothing was due from them to Tellery, although the answer might not be conclusive to his lordship's mind.

Mr. Biddulph, continuing, said the Official Assignee had made no claim upon the Maharajah's estate, but had accepted the Maharajah as a creditor of Tellery. Witness described the conversation he had at an interview with Mr. Pfleiderer, partner of Messrs. Watson and Co. Since the death of the Maharajah there had been no transactions between Patiala and Tellery. Witness had heard the evidence given by Sodhi Harnam Singh. He had on his files a translation of a report made by Sodhi Harnam Singh on the transactions with Tellery. The fourth plaintiff is the only son of the late Maharaja.

Mr. Raikes reserved witness cross-examination until he had produced a certain document, a memorandum.

Mr. F. D. Stranack, manager of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, in Bombay, said in 1901 he was asked to act for the Patiala State. On the 22nd June 1901, he wrote to Tellery that he was prepared to advance two lakhs on the security of Government paper. In October of that year, witness went with Mr. Lynch and a clerk to Mr. Tellery's office. Witness thought it was on the 23rd October. Witness said he was prepared to release certain Government securities which were said to be pledged with Messrs. Watson. Witness had with him about fourteen lakhs which he tendered. Tellery said he had not the paper with him. Witness next went to Messrs. Watsons, where they saw Mr. Pfleiderer. Mr. Lynch tendered payment of the loan made to Tellery and to release the securities. Mr. Pfleiderer said the paper had been sold. There was no further conversation.

In cross examination by Mr. Raikes, witness said he went with fourteen lakhs under instructions from Mr. Biddulph. The calculation was made by the accountant. Witness could not remember the details at this distance of time. The amount referred to was principally in notes tied up in bundles. It was not counted over when tendered. The notes were folded and tied up, and they remained so throughout the interview. Witness could not say they were not in envelopes. Witness produced a power of attorney dated 2nd August 1901, which he had received from Patiala officials.

Mr. Biddulph, recalled, produced a note of an interview he had with Pfleiderer. Witness had read it out to him, and he understood him to agree. He did not witness altering anything.

Mr. Raikes objected to admission of the document. It had not been disclosed in the affidavit of documents. It was of vital importance to the defendants, and if they had known of it they should have had the note rectified or corrected by Mr. Pfleiderer. He was not in Bombay, and if the note was admitted, counsel said he would have to apply for an adjournment to have Mr. Pfleiderer's versions of it. Defendants were quite taken by surprise or they would have asked Mr. Pfleiderer to come out to Bombay in connection with it. Allowing Mr. Biddulph to refresh his memory with the document would be like allowing him to dictate it to the court without disclosing it to defendants.

Mr. Scott said Mr. Biddulph had not been asked to make an affidavit of documents. That was made by the Council of Regency and Mr. Biddulph has had nothing to do with the document. Neither the Maharajah nor Mr. Biddulph had been asked to make an affidavit of documents, and neither could be prevented from producing the documents.

His lordship was inclined to think that the note was admissible as a refresher to the witness's memory.

The court then adjourned.

A SIMLA correspondent describes a Horticultural tea. He says after tea and cakes had been dispensed, the tinkle of a bell was heard, and it was announced that the men who had partners for the competition were to go to Mrs. Grant for cards, and in a few moments most people had paired off into various colours and puzzled faces were seen bending over questions concerning the "Wedding of Miss Rose and Mr. Bilberry." The answers were all to be of a horticultural nature, and most people (not being botanists) found them difficult but very amusing. There were 36 questions in all, but the winners only guessed 23 correctly. Some of them were as follows: "What was Mr. Bilberry's manner when he first met Miss Rose?" "Orchid" (awkward). "What was their money invested in?" "Stocks and some Fuchias" (few shares). "What did Mrs. Bilberry give Mr. Bilberry when he came home late?" "Beans!"

THE COTTON CRISIS—A RESTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Herewith I send you a copy of letter sent to the Agricultural Department of your Colony. It will interest your readers, and, I hope, induce them to agitate for State support, or, failing this, your leading Capitalists would find it a highly profitable industry. Could you not follow it up by a leader? There is no end to the possibilities of Ramie, and now that the Americans are cornering the Cotton Trade, it is a splendid oprortunity to prevent these tactics in future. You will confer a blessing on your Colony if you induce the start of this industry. You may rely on my co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

D. EDWARDS-RADCLYFFE.

To the Agent-General.—"I would call your attention to the possibilities of Ramie (Rhea), which undoubtedly is the Textile of the future. If you can grow this fibre, which is easily cultivated, there is a vast trade with Europe possible. It would be specially welcome in England as a rival to Cotton, and would do much to prevent the corner in Cotton so easily worked by American capitalists, as experience teaches us to our cost. A Lancashire Cotton Famine would not be possible if supplies of Ramie were forthcoming. It would also help to make a self-contained Empire—we should produce all we want independently of other countries. The fibre is as easily worked as it is grown, and I see no reason why the industry should not be fostered in your Colony, from cultivation to spinning, or even weaving (from the field to the loom.)

I would suggest the government provides seed or plants. It is easily grown from seed. In every district where the plant is freely grown, set up decortication and degumming stations, such as mills grind the corn here or the central stations crush the sugarcane in Queensland. If the government does not put up these stations, then they should encourage the capitalists to form syndicates by giving a bonus on the amount produced.

The degumming stations would be highly profitable. 1st. The fibre would be extracted in the form of filasse, easily packed, and a great saving in freight effected as compared with ribbons. 2nd. A profit would be made on the enhanced price the filasse would command as compared with ribbons over-burdened with freight. 3rd. The waste products would be a source of income, and would show a profit on the cost of working the fibre to filasse. The by-products are:—(a) The gum, which is very valuable, (b) the fibre in the leaves and lateral shoots could be worked into paper pulp—this would command a high price as it makes the finest paper.

All these products—the filasse, the gum and the pulp—would command good prices in England, and if your manufacturers will treat the fibre in the Colony there is no reason why the yarns should not be sent over here after retaining sufficient for your home supplies.

If the government will fall in with my suggestions, I shall be pleased to offer my services on the principle 'no cure, no pay' i.e., I am content to take my remuneration in share of profit.

If the government is of opinion the trade would be best conducted by private enterprise, I think the initial stages should be fostered by the government making the preliminary experiments as to growing, etc., offering planters the seed or plants, either free or at very low rates, and by offering assistance in the shape of loans for planters to get large tracts under cultivation, and to the District Councils to enable them to put up decorticating and degumming stations and by recommending capitalists to take up the planting, filasing, spinning, weaving &c. I think the government would do wisely to advertise the possibilities of the fiber and the reason the Textile of the future will have such a prominent place in our industries.

1st.—It is many times stronger than cotton, flax, hemp and the like.

2nd.—It has a very long staple from 3 to 9 ins.

3rd.—It is easily grown, as it acclimatises itself in almost any zone where agriculture is possible—of course with varying results, as it crops in some latitudes as many as four times per annum.

4th.—It is beautifully lustrous, more after the nature of silkin appearance.

5th.—It does not rot, giving it, for many purposes, such as fishing lines, nets, sail cloth, ropes, boot and saddlery thread, tarpaulins, rick cloths, tents hose, shop blinds, boot linings and other requirements necessitating exposure to damp, great advantages.

6th.—It is non-elastic—herein it is invaluable for machinery belting and ropes, measuring tapes, mixed with wool it imparts non-shrinking possibilities to that article, and many other purposes where rigidity is an advantage.

7th.—I could further expatiate on its merits but space forbids. I will curtail my remarks by stating there is nothing, wool, cotton, flax, hemp, jute, and even silk produce, this fibre cannot imitate and in most cases excel. It makes splendid cloth for uniforms, and almost indestructible table linen, sheeting, dress goods, velvets, curtains, lace, tapestry and upholstery purposes, lamp wicks, waistcoatings, trousers duck, riding breeches, &c. It is an ideal hygienic clothing, invaluable for underwear. It is pronounced by the medical profession as the most advantageous surgical dressing and for body wear. I will wind up by pointing out the its durability and toughness alone commend it as a material that it invaluable for its indestructible qualities.

There are many purposes for which its peculiar properties make it extremely valuable—for instance, incandescent gas mantles. It excels all other fibres, and in this alone an ever increasing demand will consume enormous quantities. I could instance, many other purposes; but I think the foregoing quite sufficient to extol the merits of

RAMIE THE TEXTILE OF THE FUTURE.

Small farmers wishing to start Ramie growing can do so without any great outlay, and they can prepare the fibre for [export without costly machinery. I do not recommend degumming stations except on a large scale. Small parcels of fibre can be shipped and the degumming can be done here. Stamps for Colony should accompany all requests for particulars as a proof it is not an idle enquiry.

If further information is required how to procure seed, plants, and cultivate and prepare the fibre for the market, and how to dispose of the produce, also advice as to the installation of degumming and filassing stations, manufactories, etc., in short, any assistance I can give to encourage the world-wide cultivation of this fine fibre, you have but to apply to;

D. EDWARDS-RADCLYFFE,
25, Birchington Road, West Hampstead, London.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Dr. Viegas raised a point of order. He said he had never used the word "Parsis" in his speech. He only said it would be favouritism to take up one district without examining the relative requirements of the other districts in the city.

Mr. Mehta said the word "favouritism" could not be applied that way, and he was perfectly justified in commenting upon it. Dr. Viegas seemed to have forgotten the circumstances under which the report in question came before them. When the report of the Commissioner on the plague administration for the year 1898 was considered by the Corporation, their attention was called to certain remarks made by Captain Locke, plague officer for the Fort Ward. Captain Locke referred to Cawasji Patel Street, Maruti Street, Bomonji Lane, Old Police Court Lane, and other streets as plague centres, and stated that if those centres could be cleared, plague could have little hold on the Fort Ward. The subject was fully considered, and the Corporation by a resolution deliberately laid down the policy that side by side with large street schemes already undertaken by the Improvement Trust, the Board should also take in hand smaller schemes by which large wards or divisions of the City could be improved by removing comparatively small insanitary areas in their midst. After laying down that general policy the Corporation further resolved that as pointed out by Captain Locke in his report, the Fort Ward was capable of such improvement.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta had not finished his remarks when the Corporation adjourned.

SOMETHING like £1,000 was obtained for the Actors' Association by the remarkable performance of "The Merchant of Venice," at Drury Lane. The demonstration that followed the fall of the curtain was a richly merited tribute to a company such as has seldom combined, even in the sacred name of charity. Among the many distinguished artists who lent their aid and supported Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry in their splendid efforts were:—Mr. George Alexander, Mr. Charles Warner, Mr. Oscar Asche, Mr. H. B. Irving, Mr. Ben Webster, Mr. Martin Harvey, Mr. Seymour Hicks, Miss Lena Ashwell, Miss Dorothea Baird, Miss Miriam Clements, Miss Constance Collier, Miss Lily Hanbury, Mrs. Cecil Raleigh, and Miss Lilian Eldee.

"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than any thing else. For fair or grey hair use ROWLAND' GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 8.)

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Hon Mr J B Fuller CSI CIE on return from privilege leave resumed charge of the Office of Chief Commr of Assam from the Hon Mr C W Bolton CSI on the forenoon of 30th July.

The services of Mr C W Bolton C S I of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 30th July 1903.

MEDICAL.

The service of Cap R Bryson are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

JUDICIAL.

The services of Maj E S Cooper 31st Punjab Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as an Offg Cantonment Magistrate.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Revd J Moulson a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 12th Sept 1903.

The service of the Revd S S Scott a Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment are replaced at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commr Central Provinces with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties at Ranikhet.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FORESTS.

With reference to the notification of the Department No 636 F dated the 15th June 1903 Mr B O Coventry Deputy Conservator of Forests 4th (officiating 3rd) grade proceeded on the leave granted therein from the afternoon of the 13th July 1903 on which date he was relieved of his duties as Instructor at the Imperial Forest School From the same date Mr Coventry reverted to the Punjab Forest List.

Mr R S Hole officiating Instructor at the Imperial Forest School is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th July 1903.

Mr H Slade officiating Conservator of Forests 3rd grade in Burma is granted privilege leave for three and-a-half months with effect from the 5th August 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut J G Cadell Indian Army are placed at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commr and Agent to the Govt Gen in the North-West Frontier Province for employment as a Reserve Officer with the Frontier Militia Corps.

Capt E Barnes a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 11th Sept 1903.

Capt E A Fagan 6th Bombay Cavalry officiating Assistant Inspecting Officer Central India Imperial Service Cavalry is appointed to be Assistant Inspecting Officer Rajputana and Rampur Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport with effect from the date of assuming charge vice Major F H B Comberline.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—

Captain A H O Spence Assistant Inspecting Officer Central India Imperial Service Cavalry (medical certificate) for seven months.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr Frederico Voigt as Consul for Peru at Calcutta has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

Lieutenant G H Anderson a Political Assistant of the 3rd class is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commr in Quetta and Pishin.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The leave on medical certificate for one year and three months granted to Mr J W Bailey Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller Central Provinces in the Notification in this Department No 3335-P dated 26th June 1903 is commuted into furlough for four years.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 11.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

123,03—Bhalchanker K and G—Bai Jaskorebai widow vs Gaichund Kapurchand; and another—Mulla and M. Part heard.

130,02—Little and Co—Chatoorbhuj Morarji and others vs Jairam Giga and another—Ardeshir H D and Co—Part heard.

Commercial Causes.

348,03—Tyabjee D and Co—Jairam Gunerdas and others vs Mehraj Gungabux—Wadia and G.

353,03—Tyabji D and Co—Jairam Guneshdas and others vs Mehraj Gungabux and others—Wadia and G.

Long Causes.

589-01—Dekshit and D—Meahjee Jairam Naranjee vs Khimjee Jairam Naranjee and other—Makurdas and Co.

880-01—Marsukhd J and H—The Advocate General vs Mr Gungabux—Wadia and G.

339,00—Mantri and B—Bhawanisankar Wasudev Patak vs Satyabhamsai widow—Captain and V.

673,02—Bhaishanker K and G—Chugbai widow and others vs William Lathem Harvey and another—Crawford B and Co.

210,02—Mathavji and V—Haribai Jamradas and another vs Harjovandas Jayjivandas—Matoobhoy J and M.

490-01—Wadia and G—Hemji Bhojraj vs Ramji Ragoonath and others—Mansookhlal B and N.

632-02—R P Mehta—Gunpat Gynoo vs Bhimji Raelbalji alias Amirbux—D D Romer.

455-01—J P Dastoor—Peerali Bhewba vs Luxman Heebati.

794-01—Tyabji D and Co—Waghji Bacher and another vs Bai Luxmibai widow and others—Mulji B and B.

640-02—Smitham B and N—Bai Chatoobai widow vs Manusham Purootam and others—Tyabji D and Co.

619-02—Harilal and D—Canji Naran vs Madhowram Mathuradas—Tyabji D and Co.

333-98—Shamrao and M—Vinayek Dhondurai Bhivulker vs Narotam Anandji—Payne and Co.

72-03—Payne and Co—Parwatibai widow vs Marwadi Bhikaisirai Kastoormal—Wadia and G.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

635-02—Wadi and G—Bhagwandas Bhowanbhoy vs Motitam Dayaran—Daptary and F.

199-13—Payne and Co—Abba Noormhomed sad others vs Hakeboo Jooman Subaj Farase—In perason.

371-03—Uniwalla and P—Bomanji Jamshedji Poliewalla vs Bai Herrabai widow.

372-3—Tyabji D and Co—Nawab Sir Salieo Jang vs Ahmed Suleman and other—Pyvri F R.

379-03—Edgelow G and W—Bhaichudbhoy Samji and another vs Hope Mills Ld.

331-02—Nanu and H—Phiroz Cursetji SetDna vs Sorabji Kehusra—Mehta and another Kanga and P.

420 03—Shamrao and M—Abdoof Hossein Tyabji vs Ahmed bhoy Goolam Hoosein Bassai.

423-3—Khadersa S and L—Ganga Narayan Kirsordas and another vs Allibhoy Yorbhoy—Mathuroy H and M. Investigation of Pauperism.

18-03—In pearson—Ellis Halina Saddle vs Albert Saddler.

Long Causes.

630-01—Captain and V—Hajee Osman Abba vs Dada Abba—Bicknell M and M.

111,02—Payne and Co—Haji Nur Mahomed Haji Ismail vs Jakaria Abba and others—In person.

311,02—Kanga and P—Rustom Phiroz Doctor and others vs Pai Hirabai—Kanga and H.

124,93—Dikshit and D—Dr Ganesh Krishna Garde vs Ramchandra Visnu Pranjape—Chitnis and M.

280-2—Smitham B and N—Dalsookhbhoy Feolchund vs Meherali Murai—In pearson.

5-12-2—Payne and Co—Haji Hasam Oomer and another vs Noormahomed Hoosen and others—Malvi H and M.

68-01—Bicknell M and M—Shirubhen Pragdas and another vs Sudcover widow and another.

76-01—Bicknell M and M—Shirubhen Pragdas and another vs Sadcover widow.

853-01—Daptary and F—Bhugvan Kura and others vs Bai Jadival widow and others—Chitali M and M.

24-02—Payne and Co—Thurdas Shirji vs Govind Visram and others—Unwalla and P.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

194,02—Craigie L and O—Sirdar Gurmukh Singh and others vs Watson and Co and others—Part heard.

878,01—Mantri B and N—Jagjivan Lukhmidas and others vs Gopal Lalchund and others—Udwalla and P—Part heard.

287,03—Kanga and P—Hurdatrai Nandram and another vs Gowrital widow and others—Edgelow G and W.

17,03—Maganlal and J—Rustom Jamas Irani vs Ardeshir N Dalal—Bicknell M and M.

533,02—Tyabjee D and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazee and others—Craigie L and C.

7303—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs Pranjivandas Calliandas and others—Ardeshier H D and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th August.

1. Major and Adjutant P. H. Rogers having proceeded on leave of absence, Major R. W. L. Dunlop takes over the duties of Acting Adjutant to the Corps from this date.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 11th August.

There will be drill for Recruits at the Town Hall this evening from 5-30 p.m. Peain clothes.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

NAPOLEON I., like other people had several hats of various heights, and one of these, the one he wore through the Russian campaign, is again in the market. This hat has a history. It was given by Napoleon to his valet, who died in 1852. After his death it was sold for £152 to

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE old saying of Jonathan Swift—polished up by some anonymous writer in its present popular form—tells us that

Big fleas have little fleas, upon their backs to bite 'em.
Little fleas have lesser fleas, and so ad infinitum.

We have more than once noticed under the low power of a pocket miscroscope several small insect parasites crawling on the leg of a common house-fly, even the most vigorous kicks being insufficient to shake them off. But though the fact that insects have their parasites has been a commonplace for generations, it is only of late years that naturalists have thought of making any pratical use of the fact. Miss Alice L. Embleton, who bids fair to take the place in popular entomology so long held by the late Miss Ormerod, has just brought before the Linnean Society the results of her study of a parasite by which the destructive ravages of the "scale" insect in gardens may be stopped. Miss Embleton has the honour of being the first woman to read a paper before the Society. There are various kinds of scale insects, which are most destructive to plants,' and the one with regard to which Miss Embleton's observations were made was a little creature not more than a quarter of an inch long, which was attacking palms and ferns in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. The parasite was a minute insect of brilliant metallic colouring, which gets on to the scale insect and lays its eggs in the body of the latter. The egg soon turns into a larva, which grows in and feeds upon the body of the scale insect, its "host" as the naturalists call it with sardonic humour. The little parasite sends out breathing organs into the body of the scale insect and when it is grown up eats its way out by a round hole in the back. It is believed that the little "comys infelix,' as the parasite is called, will prove a more effective check to the ravages of the scale than any insecticide.

The discovery that malaria is due to infection by the bite of a mosquito which contains in its body the germ of the disease is already beginning to lead to definite results. Since the visit of Major Ronald Ross and Sir William Macgregor to Ismailia last September the Suez Canal Company have been carrying on a regular campaign against the mosquito, which has been almost exterminated. The difficulty was to attack the breeding places of the insect, a puzzling task in a town like Ismailia, with sewage cisterns under many of the houses. But method and industry will overcome most difficulties. Ditches have been drained and filled up, marshes and stagnant pools suppressed and treated with petroleum and the result is that not only have the dangerous insects been almost extinguished, so that even in the hottest period it has been possible to do without mosquito nets, but the few specimens captured have been uninfected with the disease, and therefore practically harmless. The great test will be the period from now to November, the principal malaria season, but it is confidently expected that the disease will be found to have almost disappeared.

The theory which has been gaining ground among scientists that radium is matter in a state of disintegration at an inconceivably slow rate raises a question as to what becomes of the atoms that fly asunder. The fact that pitch-blende the mineral in which radium and uradium are found, has long been known as the source of the rare gas helium, and has led to a suspicion that this gas may at any rate be one of the results of this strange metamorphosis of matter. Sir William Ramsay and Mr. Frederick Soddy have just communicated to "Nature" the result of the examination of a small portion of radium bromide kept in the solid state. The examination lasted several months. The bulk of the gas which is continuously generated by the radium was found to be hycrogen and oxygen, and on removing these the remainder gave the spectrum of carbon-dioxide. This was frozen out, along with a considerable proportion of the total emanation, and the remainder gave unmistakably the yellow line of helium. A further experiment, with elaborate precautions, gave the spectrum of pure helium, s x of the lines being clearly identified. There were also two unknown lines, indicating probably the presence of an unknown gas. This interesting experiment shows clearly that radium, an extremely heavy metal, is gradually undergoing a series of breakdowns, which cause its atoms to be changed into helium, the lightest gas known as well as other substances. Helium is one of the gases in the sun's chromosphere, and must in an early stage of the earth's development have been a large part of our own atmosphere. It is so light that the attraction of the earth's gravity would be insufficient to retain it, and the great depth of it that once lay above our air has probably ages ago flown off into space. And now we are face to face with the fact that at least one element, and probably many, if not all, are slowly melting into this invisible gas, which, except when captured by scientists in tiny quantities, will rise through the air and get left behind, marking the earth's path through space during the ages like the fragments strewn by the hares in a paper-chase.

Another system of wireless telegraphy seems now to be on the point of attaining commercial usefulness, that of Sir Oliver Lodge and Dr. A. Muirhead, which has just been undergoing a trial at Elmers End, in Kent. Sir Oliver Lodge has been associated with all the more important advances in theory with regard to wireless telegraphy, and his system, although the same in outline as the others, presents in several features a return to simplicity of structure which promises great clearness and trustworthiness in working, and successful syntonisation. The delicate and simple coherer is a noteworthy feature. It consists of a small steel disc with a razor edge, dipping into a cup of mercury covered by a thin film of oil, and revolving in it. When an oscillation arrives along the circuit, it is sufficient to break down the oil-insulation, and establish contact between the wheel and the mercury, which is immediately and automatically broken as the wheel revolves and a fresh part comes to the surface of the mercury. By a screw adjustment the mercury surface can readily be brought to the required nearness to the steel wheel, and the apparatus is said to be simpler and more certain than those at present in use.

To show whether sunlight will penetrate through a considerable thickness of flesh, Dr. J. W. Kime has been experimenting in printing photographs inside the mouth, and describes the results in the "Scientific American." He bound together a small negative and a gelatino-bromide plate of the ordinary kind (that is, not specially sensitised for colour) and put the combination between the teeth and cheek of the subject, taking suitable precautions that no light should enter at the mouth The cheek was then exposed to direct sunshine in February for forty seconds, and in every case it proved that the image was developable. Reproductions of the results of five experiments are shown, each with a different person. One man had a thick, short, black beard, and this lessened the exposure effect somewhat. Another was a negro, with a thick, dark cheek; here the diminution in the light transmitted was still more marked. The results are curious, considering that the light must have passed through the red blood.

Switzerland is a country where coal is scarce and water power plentiful and already many factories are deriving their light and power from the waterfalls in their vicinity by electric transmission Moreover, most of the Swiss railways are of the short distance climbing type, and eminently suited to driving by electric power. A move in this direction has already been made. At a convention of representatives of Swiss railways lately held at Berne, a special committee was appointed to investigate the subject of electrifying the railways of Switzerland, and ample funds have been provided for the carrying out of all necessary tests. It is estimated that, if electric power could be adopted, the little Republic might be saved many millions of money which it now pays every year to Germany for coal imported from that country.

In a paper to the Royal Society, J. B. Barnard and H. de R Morgan describe their experiments with a view to determining the effect of ultra violet rays from an electric arc (fed by a continuous current) on the vitality of bacteria. They were led to conclude that the bactericidal action of lights is almost entirely due to the ultra-violet rays of the spectrum.

Two German packets, Prince Adalbert and Prince Sigismund, passing between Kiel and Korsor (Denmark), have been furnished with the Slaby-Arco Inminous telegraph. The shore-receiving stations are at Bulck, near Kiel, and on the island of Fehmarn. A message is about a shilling a word.

A new beetroot pest is reported from Paris. It is a small, blackish coleoptera, known as the Atteca Tibialis, which until recent years was hardly known except on the shores of the Mediterranean and in Brittany. A destroyer, consisting of tobacco juice 10 parts by weight, methylated spirits 10, black soap 10, carbonate of soda 2, and water 1,000 parts, is recommended. The solution is sprayed on the beet at sunset.

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Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sprains, Soreness, Stiffness, Pains in the Chest, Pains in the Limbs, Pains in the Back, and all Aches and Pains. Price 1/1½ and 2/6.

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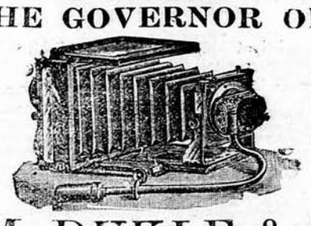

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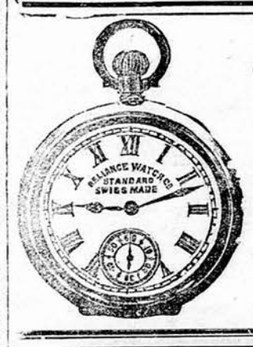

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"We are old friends, this bottle and I. We have known each other for over sixty years. When a boy I was always taking cold, but a few doses of this medicine would at once set me right.
"When a young man I had a weak throat and weak lungs. My friends feared some lung trouble, but

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

greatly strengthened my throat, cleared up my voice, and took away the tendency for every cold to go to my lungs.
"Last year I had a bad attack of la grippe. The only medicine I took was from this bottle, and I came out all right. I know it's good, too, for asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, croup.
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MR. G. THOMAS.

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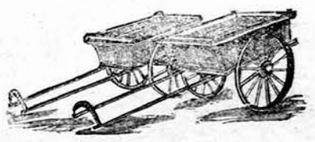

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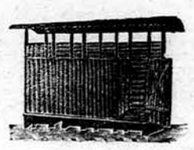
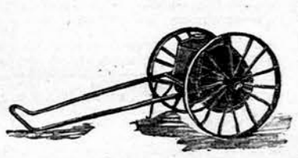

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MILD, MEDIUM, AND FULL.

Packed in Patent Vacuum Tins of ½-lb. & ¼-lb.

PRICES: 2Rs. 8As. per ½-lb. 1R. 6As. per ¼-lb.

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of preparing and packing Tobacco ensures its freshness and condition, no matter how long kept or to what climatic conditions subjected, provided the tins are kept intact until required for use.

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GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

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EVER imported into India, as they represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it a thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper.
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement, this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistant to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

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NICKEL Rs. 12
COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING

FROM Rs. 40.

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18ct. Gold Crystal ...	"	160
" " Full Hunter...	"	185
" " Half " ...	"	190

☞ LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES GOLD AND SILVER.

Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong Lever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time-keeping and rough wear.

THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET
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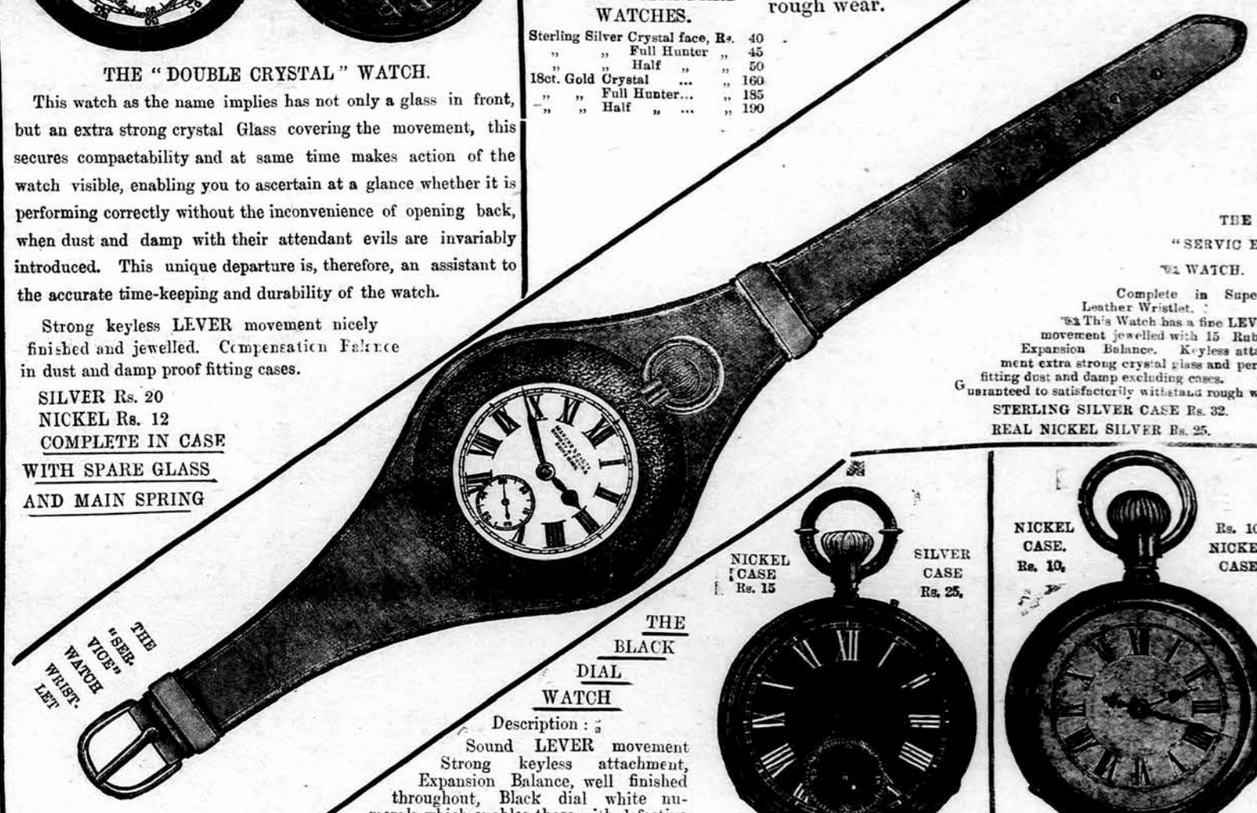

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Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.

☞ This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.

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Description:

Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

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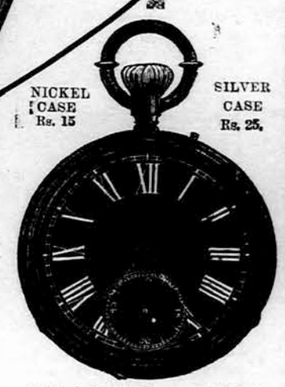
Nickel, Rs. 25



NICKEL CASE Rs. 15

SILVER CASE Rs. 25.

Adjusted, timed and warranted for two years.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

NICKEL CASE. Rs. 10.

Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

TINTED DIAL WATCHES.

Sound ¾ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted. Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs. 10 only.

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For Nervous Exhaustion,

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Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restorative of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

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instead of leaving your teeth exposed all night to the spread of decay.

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It has the largest sale of any dentifrice.

CALVERT'S Prickly-heat Soap

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is a pleasant antiseptic soap, specially suited for bath and toilet use in hot climates.

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A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 6,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

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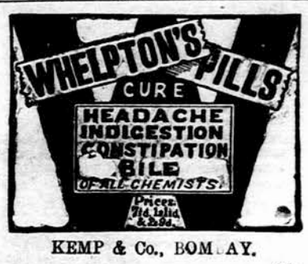

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & CO: 30, Cornhill, E. C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.: 65, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.